

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-223 Thursday 19 November 1987

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Japan

Companies Asked To Cut Iranian Oil Imports OW191253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—The government Thursday asked oil wholesalers and trading companies to reduce oil imports from Iran next month, informed sources said Thursday.

The sources said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Natural Resources and Energy Agency made the request in an apparent effort to prevent Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita from coming under fire when he visits the United States in January.

The U.S. Government has asked Japan to go along with its recent decision to ban Iranian oil imports as part of its trade sanctions against Iran, the sources said.

Iranian oil imports by Japanese oil wholesalers and trading companies under long-term contracts with National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) usually increase in December due to seasonal factors. These imports amount to about 320,000 barrels a day.

Commerce Secretary Begins Trade Talks

'Bar' on U.S. Firms Remains

OW190211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov.19 KYODO—Japan will maintain its longstanding policy to bar American construction companies from participating in major public works projects, government sources said Thursday.

They said Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will explain the policy visiting U.S. Commerce Secretary William C. Verity later in the day.

The Japanese Government will not change the policy even if it in U.S. retaliation against Japanese construction concerns operating in the U.S., according to the sources.

They argued that potential damage from American participation in public works projects in Japan is more serious than possible U.S. punitive steps against Japanese construction companies in the U.S. market.

In refusing to yield to the U.S. demands, the sources supported view that U.S. construction companies cannot amass sufficient manpower to carry out giant public works projects.

But the sources hinted that Japan may make some limited concession on the issue when Takeshita visits the U.S. in January.

The construction industry has been a major source of political contributions to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of which Takeshita is president.

Just before his departure for Tokyo, Verity stressed in Washington that the U.S. will seek "immediate progress in opening up the Japanese contruction market to American firms."

"Our failure to reach agreement on Kansai and access to Japanese public works in unacceptable," he said.

After arriving in Tokyo, Verity met with several Japanese lawmakers at a Japanese restaurant in Tokyo Wednesday night.

Sources said Verity urged Japan to lift the ban on rice imports the U.S. and expressed dismay at the Japanese failure to reflect the prevailing exchange rates in both export and import prices.

Present at the session were, among others, Keijiro Murata, former minister of international trade and industry, Tsutomu Hada, former agriculture, forestry and fisheries minster, and Koichi Kato, former Defense Agency chief.

Commerce Secretary Verity will meet with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura as well as Takeshita Thursday.

Verity Meets With Uno

OW190553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov.19 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Commerce C. William Verity told Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Thursday his country hopes to make a fresh start to resolve bilateral economic problems by working with the new cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, including the opening of Japan's markets, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Verity, the most senior U.S. official to visit Japan since Takeshita assumed the premiership, was quoted as saying U.S.-Japan relations are of the utmost importance. He said the relations are good at present, except in the field of trade.

He stressed the need to resolve economic problems within the spirit of the share which the two nations have in the leadership of the world.

Although Verity praised the so-called Maekawa Report calling for Japan to expand its domestic economy and curb exports to the U.S., he said Japan is a mature nation and should open its market more to foreign products as the U.S. had done in the past.

Uno said Japan will try to implement the Maekawa Report, expand domestic demand and promote access for foreign goods to the Japanese market, but showed reluctance to accede to U.S. requests to hold bilateral talks on U.S. participation in Japanese public construction projects.

Uno said there are no international rules for foreign participation in public projects and suggested the matter should be discussed in the multilateral trade talks now under way on a new round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), at a GATT committee on government procurement, or in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Verity, however, said the U.S. wants bilateral talks first on such rules. He said Japanese firms participate in public construction projects in the U.S., referring to examples such as a subway project in Washington D.C. and Air Force base construction in Alaska.

Uno said Japan offered "fair and nondiscriminatory" opportunities for U.S. firms to participate in the new Kansai international airport project and similar rules will be applied to a Tokyo Bay bridge project and other large public industrial projects.

Uno expressed the hope that the U.S. Government and Congress will be able to agree on ways to reduce U.S. trade and federal budget deficits. He also urged the U.S. Government to opposes protectionist elements in a omnibus trade bill now being finalized by congress.

Uno stressed the need for the two nations to cooperate to stabilize financial markets.

Verity Meets MITI's Tamura
OW190623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov.19 KYODO—U.S. Commerce Secretary C. William Verity called for further market-opening by Japan in a meeting Thursday with International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura.

He specifically urged removal of Japan's trade barriers to help reduce the bilateral trade imbalance, officials said.

Tamura told him Japan's trade surplus is expected to shrink by a 10 billion dollars in the current fiscal year ending next March, because exports are continuing to decline in volume and imports are expanding steadily, the officials said.

But Tamura admitted Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. remains in spite of an improvement in the imbalance with other trading partners, they said.

At the outset of the 1-hour meeting, Tamura said the Reagan administration should cut the huge U.S. budget deficit and restore exchange rate stability to carry out a pledge made by Treasury Secretary James Baker at a meeting in Paris in February of finance chiefs of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial democracies, which led to the Louvre Accord to stabilize exchange rates "around current levels."

Tamura said Japan will be able to achieve the government target economic growth rate of 3.5 percent in Fiscal 1987 as a result of expanded domestic demand due to a 6 trillion yen economic stimulus package launched in May.

He also said Japan aims to achieve a 4 percent growth in fiscal [1988] starting next April, with domestic demand expanding by 5 percent and net exports dropping by 1 percent, the officials said.

Experts To Discuss Joint FSX Development OW 190433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. military experts will discuss provisions for the joint development of Japan's new fighter at regular consultations November 23 and 24 in Washington aimed at promoting cooperation in the military equipment and technology fields Defense Agency officials said Tuesday.

At the meeting, the Defense Agency will submit its draft provisions to the Pentagon stipulating that the agency will manage and supervise the project and finance the total expenses, the officials said.

The draft provisions also provide that the United States will provide technological information and related materials and that the prime contractor should be a Japanese company, they said.

Japan and the U.S. will exchange notes on the project immediately after a budget bill for Fiscal 1988, starting next April, is approved in the Diet, Japan's parliament, the officials said.

The Defense Agency decided October 21 to adopt General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 as the basic model for the joint development of Japan's next-generation support fighter, known in Japan as the FSX.

The two countries have been holding unofficial workinglevel consultations twice a year since 1980.

Australian Minister on Easing Import Curbs OW181411 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—An Australian cabinet member urged Japan Wednesday to increase its import quota for Australian beef and to stop discriminating in favor of U.S. beef. John Kerin, minister of primary industry and energy, told Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato that Australian beef is subject to a discriminatory import quota even though it is internationally competitive.

Kerin complained that the current arrangement has benefited U.S. beef and as a result Australian beef has had its market share in Japan diminished. He urged Japan to allow a free market in beef.

Sato replied that Japan cannot accept any proposal to liberalize the domestic beef market. However, he hinted that Japan may expand the import quota for foreign beef to meet increasing demand from Japanese consumers.

Bilateral talks on the matter are expected to be expanded in January as the current arrangement ends next March 31, government sources said.

PRC To Host 'Bilateral Friendship' Meeting OW181359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Japan and China will hold the fourth meeting to promote bilateral friendship toward the 21st century between November 30 and December 2 in Beijing and Xiangshan, on the outskirts of Beijing, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The two nations set up a committee to enhance friendship toward next century in 1984 when former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Beijing.

The next meeting will review the 15 years since the normalization relations between the two countries and discuss how to further promote bilateral ties, the ministry said.

Missing Fishermen in Soviet Custody OW191214 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Sapporo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Three crewmen of a Japanese fishing boat missing while operating off Hokkaido since last weekend were recently found to be in Soviet custody on territorial violation charges, local maritime safety officials said Thursday.

The officials said the Japanese fishermen are of the 4.23-Ton No 68 Gintomi Maru from Nemuro.

The three men were fishing near Suisho Island, part of the Habomai Islands, early last Saturday when a Soviet patrol boat came over to tow their boat to the isle, the maritime authorities said.

Habomai Islands are part of the four Northern Islands that the Soviets have occupied since World War II.

Miyazawa Seeks LDP Support for Direct Tax OW 190142 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Wednesday sought for cooperation of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to carry out a planned drastic tax reform. including introduction of an indirect tax.

He told Sadanori Yamanaka, chairman of the LDP Tax Council, it is imperative to cut income and corporate taxes and introduce an indirect tax to make up for an envisaged reduction in revenue.

He said the ministry is hoping to draw up a tax reform bill before the next ordinary Diet session.

Yamanaka proposed that the issue be discussed at a top-level meeting of the Government and the LDP, which is to be held at the beginning of next week.

Miyazawa and Yamanaka agreed that the government should not incorporate a tax reform plan into the original budget bill for fiscal 1988.

They also agreed that insufficient preliminary discussion contributed to the failure to secure Diet passage of a sales tax—a Japanese version of a value added tax—this summer and that the government should make utmost efforts to form a public consensus on the introduction of an indirect tax.

Miyazawa also called on Michio Watanabe, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council and Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the party's Executive Council.

He said he will also shortly hold talks with LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe on the matter.

Government To Permit Euroyen Paper Issue OW190155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Japan's Finance Ministry decided Wednesday to allow nonresident foreign companies to issue Euroyen Commercial Papers (CPs) in overseas markets, simultaneously with Friday's opening of a domestic CP market, ministry officials said.

The CP market to be opened by the ministry on Friday will give top-rated Japanese companies additional opportunities to raise funds through the issue of CPs, the officials said.

The ministry is also planning to allow nonresidents to use the domestic CP market for issuance of yen-denominated CPs within this year virtually on the same conditions as are applied to Japanese participants, the officials said.

The officials said the ministry's decision will meet growing calls from foreign enterprises in Japan for diversification of methods of raising yen funds and will therefore further increase the yen's role as an international currency.

Issuance of Euroyen CPs will not be allowed, however, to overseas affiliates of Japanese financial institutions like banks and securities companies for the time being as their parent companies in Japan are not allowed to issue CPs in the domestic market, the officials said.

The ministry set an issuing standard in which an unlimited amount of Euroyen CPs with a term of less than a year may be issued.

Also, when issuing Euroyen CPs, nonresident foreign companies should be classed by bond rating institutions at over "A" for long-term bonds or over "A1", "P1" and "F1" for short-term bonds, the ministry said.

Overseas affiliates of Japanese companies must have similar bond ratings independently from their parent companies, the officials added.

Date Set for Communications Satellite Launch OW181329 Tokyo Kyodo in English 1141 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Japan will launch a No. 3 communication satellite, CS3A, using a domestically developed H-1 rocket from Tanegashima Island in Kagoshima Prefecture on February 1, Science and Technology Agency officials said Wednesday.

It will be the first application satellite to be launched by the three-stage H-1 rocket.

Fourteen private and government bodies including the Construction Ministry will use the satellite, to be launched from the National Space Development Agency's (NASDA) Tanegashima Space Center and placed at a longitude of 132 degrees east over the equator, the officials said.

A similar type of satellite, CS3B, is scheduled to be launched in August next year.

The NASDA succeeded in launching the H-1 rocket carrying Kiku 5, Japan's largest stationary satellite, on August 27.

Mongolia

Sodnom Returns from Moscow Celebrations OW170837 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Nov (MONTSAME)—Duma agiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, returned home from Moscow today. He was a

member of the MPR party and government delegation that took part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade D. Sodnom was met at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central committee; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Gungaadorj, P. Jasray, and C. Suren, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; M. Dugersuren, MPR Minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR Minister of defense; Lieutenant General A. Jams: anjab, MPR Minister of public security, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Leaders Gather at Wreath-Laying Ceremony OW171327 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Nov (MONTSAME)—[Words indistinct] at the monument to V.I. Lenin, at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, and the monument to Soviet soldiers on Dzaysan Hill.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and MPR Council of Ministers, [words indistinct] Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the USSR Embassy in the MPR, the diplomatic corps in Ulaanbaatar, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee and the city's Hural Executive Administration, [words indistinct], and from representatives of the capital's working people.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Comrades B. Altangerel, B. Dejid, B. Lhamjab, D. Molomjamts, D. Sodnom, P. Damdin, S. Lubsangombo, and T. Balhaajab; deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; members of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments; heads of ministries, departments, and central public organizations; veterans of revolutionary struggle, and senior generals and officers of the MPA.

The ceremony was also attended by a delegation of the USSF [Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries] headed by V.S. Konarygin, first deputy chief of the RSFSR State Agroindustrial Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR; and heads and members of a number of foreign diplomatic missions.

During the wreath-laying ceremony an honor guard was drawn up and the "Internationale" and USSR and MPR national anthems were played.

USSR's Borovik Addresses Peace Meeting OW171242 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1444 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME)—G.A. Borovik, the leader of the Soviet peace movement, defines the main task facing the Soviet peace movement as that of making a practical contribution to the restructuring of the systems of international relations and to public opinion—which is the most important element of this system—by means of methods characteristic of our public organization. He said this at the Consultative Meeting here of leaders of socialist country peace defense committees.

He noted that changes in the foreign political doctrines and military concepts of individual states are unlikely and that strengthening international stability and security is impossible without deep changes in public opinion.

Speaking on the main topic of the meeting—the task of socialist country peace defense committees to develop ties with the peace-loving forces of the Asian-Pacific region—G. Borovik pointed to the dangerously increasing rate of militarization in the region and to the fact that the region is becoming the scene of military and political confrontation and armed conflicts which threaten to become global.

G. Borovik noted that the main cause of these developments is that the United States, in accordance with the concept of neoglobalism, sees the Asian-Pacific region as within the sphere of its vital interests and, therefore, is increasing its nuclear armament, the power of its navy, and other armed forces in the region.

This regional development confirms the topicality of the program of measures for the reduction of tension and establishment of broad political cooperation and dialogue proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech. G. Borovik emphasized that this program found its logical development in the Delhi Declaration.

At the same time, he indicated that the level of antiwar activity in the majority of the countries of the region, excluding the socialist countries, is far from adequate to meet the threat of war. The comprehension of the nuclear threat hanging over mankind has not reached the public conscience of the countries in the region. The reasons for this are varied: historical, social, political, and psychological, G. Borovik said.

Today, the consultative meeting participants began discussing the increased coordination of activity among socialist country peace defense committees.

UN Development Program Awards Sodnom OW171109 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Nov 87

[From the 12 November press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME)—UNEN reports that yesterday, Yu.I. Pitukhin, permanent representative of the UN Development Program in the MPR, presented D. Sodnom, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, with a memorial watch on behalf of the UN Fund for Population Activities. The watch was presented to the MPR Government by the United Nations in recognition of its high assessment of the MPR's demographic policy.

Briefs

Ulaangom Seismic Station

Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME)—A new seismic station began operations on the outskirts of Ulaangom, center of Ubs Aymag. The station's modern equipment allows detection of the smallest vibrations of the earth's crust and records it on supersensitive photographic paper. The velocity, strength, location, beginning, and completion of the tremors can be determined. The Ulaangom station has begun exchanging information with similar organizations in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 12 Nov 87 OW]

North Korea

NODONG SINMUN on U.S., South's Election SK191030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The U.S. ruling quarters these days say not infrequently that they hope the forthcoming elections in South Korea will be held without "violence" and they do not support any "particular candidate."

A signed commentary of Nodong Sinmun today, hitting at this, says this is a wholly deceptive trick of hypocrites. And it shows, the commentary notes, how brazen-facedly the U.S. imperialists work toward making it appear that they hoped for a smooth progress of "the process of democratization" through "fair elections" in South Korea and they are all devoted to this end.

This is borne out by the frequent South Korea visits of Washington's ranking servants and their doing of late, the commentary notes, and says:

What they really seek is not "fair elections" and "democratic development" in South Korea, but extension of the military dictatorship there.

The United States is now dead set against people's demand for the formation of a national neutral cabinet, while saying it hopes for "fair elections" in South Korea, and is talking about "violence"-free elections, while following the puppet clique's fascist crackdown with taciturn approval. This is, in fact, a two-timing trick of the United States to conceal the moves of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group for fraudulent and unfair elections.

Such trick of the U.S. ruling quarters will never work, and they must give up such futile burlesque, stresses the commentary.

KCNA Views U.S. 'Sinister Intentions'

SK191125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—An article by Ho Hwa-pyong entitled "Role of the Military in South Korean Politics" was reportedly carried by a recent issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review of Hong Kong and summarized by the South Korean newspaper Chungang Ilbo November 13.

Challenging public call for neutrality of the military with "presidential elections" near at hand, the author tried to back and justify the fascist military dictatorship in South Korea and he overtly advocated extension of the fascist military dictatorial rule, claiming that the military "could not abandon its responsibility and leave the future politics in the hands of civilians" and that the military "should not remain outside politics but play a part in it."

This article not merely expresses the opinion of an individual. The point in question is that it speaks for the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to maintain their colonial fascist ruling system in South Korea and of their watchdog, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, to extend the military dictatorship.

When the traitor Chon tu-hwan was "Army security commander," Ho Hwa-pyong was his handy tool as an intelligence staff officer in the "Army security command" and took an active part in the December 12 "Army purge coup" and the May 17 action of Chon Tu-hwan for usurpation of power. He is one of the military gangsters of worst type.

That the U.S. imperialists and the Chon-No group manipulated this military gangster to speak for their dark intention, challenging public opinion, indicates that their manoeuvres for the extension of the fascist military dictatorship have reached a very dangerous stage.

No Tae-u Allegedly Gave Reagan, Shultz Gifts SK181506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)—It has been made known that the traitor No Tae-u presented precious cultural properties rated "national treasures" to his American hosts, when he was visiting the United States in September, according to a report.

At that time, he carried with him two "specially prepared" boxes aboard the plane, which contained various valuables including "historical legacies rated national treasures," which were presented to U.S. President Reagan and his wife and to Secretary of State Shultz and his wife.

This despicable flattery of the traitor No Tae-u who presented even the nation's precious cultural legacies to the U.S. imperialist masters to grab the puppet presidential seat strips bare his ugly color as a pro-American flunkeyist traitor.

Polish Foreign Minister Ends Visit

Receives Awards

SK191107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—A ceremony for awarding Order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, was held in Pyongyang on November 19

Vice-President Yim Chun-chu awarded the Friendship Order First Class of the DPRK to Marian Orzechowski.

Leaves Pyongyang

SK191108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, and his entourage left Pyongyang on November 19.

They were seen off at Pyongyarg Railway Station by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Polish ambassador Mieczyslaw Dedo, Mongolian ambassador Perenliyn Urjinlhundeb, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Zhang Tingyen.

Mongolia Friendship Agreement Celebrated SK190505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a friendship gathering on November 18 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The treaty, which was signed in Pyongyang on November 21, 1986, during the Korean visit of the Mongolian party and state delegation led by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, is a historic document which fixed by law the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Mongolia.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "Visit of a Party and State Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic Led by Comrade J. Batmonh to Korea".

Speeches were made there.

Meanwhile, Mongolian ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinlhundeb arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy on November 17 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Korean visit of the Mongolian party and state delegation.

Condolences Sent on Death of CPC CC Member SK190441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—Messages of condolences were sent by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces to the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of China and by the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association upon the death of Li Zhimin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, advisor to the Central Military Commission and president of the China-Korea Friendship Association.

The messages said that Comrade Li Zhimin was a fine military and political activist of the Chinese people who devoted his all to the strengthening and development of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a close revolutionary comrade-in-arms of the Korean people who rushed to the Korean front as a leading commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and fought together with the Korean people against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The exploits he had performed for the Chinese people and Army and for the Korea-China friendship will remain long, the messages said.

KCNA Delegation Departs for Soviet Union SK191113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency led by its general director Kim Chung-nin left here Thursday to attend a meeting of general directors of news and information agencies of socialist countries to be held in the Soviet Union and a delegation of the Korean Union of Architects headed by vice-chairman of its central committee, Pae Tal-chun, vice-chairman of the State Construction Commission, for Czechoslovakia.

Solidarity Group Supports Arms Proposal SK190431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America made public a statement supporting the DPRK's proposal for arms reduction, according to a foreign press report.

Demanding that the disarmament problem be promptly solved on the Korean peninsula, the statement said:

To solve the disarmament problem on the Korean peninsula would do much toward relaxing the tensions in this region and make an important contribution to preserving and consolidating peace.

The arms reduction on the Korean peninsula will create an atmosphere of trust in the North-South relations and exert positive influence upon the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America supports the stand of the DPRK Government that the reunification question of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves through dialogue, the statement stressed.

Paper Views DFRF-CPRF Proposal Point 1 SK191044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 19 Nov 87

["Establishment of Democratic Regime in South Korea is Starting Point of Democratization and National Unity"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], in the first point of the proposal for

national unity made it clear that, for national unity between North and South Korea, a genuine democratic regime should emerge, first of all, in South Korea.

Nodong Sinmun in an article Wednesday notes that to establish a democratic regime in South Korea is the starting point in promoting democratization of South Korean society and national unity.

Stating that the immediate task in the democratization of South Korean society is to destroy the military fascist rule manipulated by U.S. imperialism and establish a democratic regime, the article says: the primary task facing this regime would inevitably be to remove the consequences of the fascist rule and realize the democratization of society and thereby establish a new democratic order.

Establishment of a democratic regime in South Korea is also the starting point in easing tensions between North and South Korea and achieving national unity, declares the article.

Pointing out that democratization of South Korea will create a new climate for paving the way of peace and reunification, it says: to install a genuine democratic regime by fighting it out for democracy is a pressing national task facing the South Korean people today in accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean people should neither yield to violence by the military fascists nor be deceived by their intriguing slogan of democratization, but should wage the struggle for democracy without letup till victory, the article emphasizes.

'Repressive Orders' Said Issued in South SK190419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique is issuing repressive orders one after another to create a terror-ridden atmosphere with the approach of the December 16 puppet presidential "elections", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet Ministry of Home Affairs instructed city and provincial "officials" across South Korea to enter "emergency duty" from November 16 and the puppet prosecution set up new repressive tools socalled "special investigation teams" against election offences at major "prosecutor's offices" which have been put under "special emergency duty system".

The puppet police headquarters held a joint meeting of those concerned of all city and provincial police bureaus on November 16 to put them under a "special emergency duty system" during the whole period of the "elections. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the military fascist clique, hell bent on remaining in power, is mobilizing all puppet administrative organs and repressive forces to fabricate the traitor No Tae-u's "victory in the presidential elections" by means of intensifying crackdown upon the opposition forces and people. es Reported

SK190435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique held another round of war exercises called "training of combat corps" of the "Ssangho" unit of the pappet Army, according to a report.

It had conducted a "joint operation" with infantry, artillery and armoured corps and mobilized even helicopters Tuesday for an "air mobile operation", madly inciting war fever for northward invasion.

On November 16 the puppet clique staged an "exhibition offensive battle practice" at another unit of the puppet Army for "cultivation of various battle adaptability" and "proficiency in practical combat tactics and technique".

This is part of the military fascist clique's frantic manoeuvres to ignite a war against the North on the pretext of the fictitious "threat from the North."

NODONG SINMUN on Maintaining 'Chanjsong' SK191118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—Nodong Sinmun today in a signed article says that to maintain chajusong on the part of every and each country and nation is an urgent demand for independence and peace.

The article goes on:

It is now an irresistible trend of our time that the people oppose all manner of domination and subjugation and demand chajusong and an increasing number of countries take the road of independence.

It is all the more urgent for every and each country and nation to maintain chajusong particularly in view of the intensified aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"Capitalism and imperialism are the last exploiting systems which trample upon the aspiration of the masses for chajusong in human history, and are the most ferocious oppressive systems which combine class domination with national oppression." U.S. imperialism unhesitatingly resorts to political pressure, military threats and blackmail, interference in other's internal affairs and economic sanctions against other countries when they refuse to obey it or to follow its policy. This boils down to its aim of establishing its domination and control.

If one submits to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression or blindly follows it without chajusong, he would be unable to defend his national independence, sovereignty and national interests.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are working in every way to embroil other countries in their policy of war in pursuance of their ambition for world domination. Hence, to act under their baton is a criminal act of wrecking universal peace and security.

To maintain chajusong is an important problem facing all countries and nations either in view of the demand of the time that the whole world be made independent through the acceleration of the trend toward independence or in view of the urgent requirement of the situation that the imperialist moves toward aggression and war be frustrated and thwarted and world peace and security be defended.

For all the progressive countries to maintain chajusong is a precondition for unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

Today the U.S. imperialists have directed the brunt of aggression at major zones of resources and military vantage points and set it as an important task of their global strategy to establish domination and control over these regions.

Under such circumstances, to firmly maintain chajusong on the part of non-aligned countries is a basic guarantee for smashing the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in these regions and defending their independence and sovereignty and safeguarding peace and security.

For peace, it is also important for those countries which follow U.S. imperialism to maintain chajusong, says the article.

Report on SKNDF View of DFRF-CPRF Letter SK190508 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[13 November statement by unidentified spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] in connection with the 11 November letter of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF addressed to South Korean political parties, groups, and people—read by announcer]

[Text] We have received, through Pyongyang Radio, the letter the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF of the North sent to political parties, factions, and people in South Korea on 11 November.

The letter, strongly supporting and encouraging our masses' movement for democratization, appealed to us to achieve national unity by coping with the prevailing situation and to pioneer the path toward the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the long-cherished desire of the nation, together with the North.

The political situation in the South today is at a grave crossroads that will determine democracy or fascism. At a time when (?this political situation) is closely related to our masses' will for reunification, the North put forth the five-point proposal for national unity in the letter. This is indeed a timely proposal.

This proposal by the North is not only a great encouragement to our masses, who have resolutely risen up in the struggle for democracy and against the fascist dictatorship, but also constitutes that direct (?turning point) which can open up a new prospect for our nation's struggle for national salvation.

The five-point proposal for national unity elucidated in the letter not only accords with the desire of the masses in the South, but also fully accords with the national interest.

No one would refuse this independent proposal put forthe to resolve the question of our nation through rejecting foreign forces and achieving national unity. The proposal, which regards the establishment of a democratic regime in the South as the starting point for national unity and the suspension of anticommunist confrontation in the South as the key for national harmony, is just and (?righteous).

We regard the proposal for an emergency measure to hold a wide-ranging North-South dialogue, to host the Olympic games according to the common interest of the nation, to ease tension, and to prevent a war as an essential and an inevitable demand, not only for national unity, but also for the prestige and survival of the nation.

In a nutshell, the letter contains a loyal, patriotic, singlehearted, and noble intent to pave the way to national salvation through the concentration of efforts of the North and South by proceeding, not from any (?organizational) or factional interest and strategy, but from national ideas.

The SKNDF acknowledges that the five-point proposal for national unity contained in the letter of the North is a patriotic proposal which opens up the prospect for a great advance of our masses' cause for democratization and opens up a bright vista for the national cause for independent and peaceful reunification. Thus, it actively welcomes and supports the proposal and firmly believes that all parties and factions, and masses of all strata in the South, as well, will come out in support of it.

Today our masses have been entrusted with a heavy responsibility for the vital demand for the democratization of society as well as for the historic task of the nation—the reunification of the fatherland.

Providing (?conditions) for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification, which the whole nation ardently seeks, largely depends after all on whether a democratic government is established by overthrowing the pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime through the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of our masses.

Establishing a truly democratic government and achieving democratization in the South are a sacred and patriotic cause to achieve our masses' civil rights and to open up a new prospect for the reunification of the fatherland.

To establish a democratic government, the anti-U.S. banner for independence must be held aloft, a pannational neutral cabinet must be formed by making the current military cabinet step down, and fiendish murderer No Tae-u must be blocked from seizing power.

Our masses cannot repeat the disgrace which they have suffered for almost half a century, because they failed to smash the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and pro-U.S. reactionaries for the criminal (?unilateral elections) on that grave crossroads for a unified government or a unilateral government following the 15 August liberation in 1945.

At this juncture to choose between independence and submission, between democracy and fascism, and between reunification and division, in their sacred struggle for national salvation, our masses have (?no time for hesitation) and no room to move backward. We have only a decisive struggle and a victory to be won.

Amid the support and encouragement of the whole nation, our masses, through a pan-national struggle, will certainly liquidate the pro-u.s. military dictatorship, establish a truly democratic government, and pave the way for the independent and peaceful reunification through the concentration of efforts of the patriotic and democratic forces in the North and South.

North Korea

IOC's Samaranch Hints at 17 January Deadline SK190605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), hinted Thursday that the deadline for the IOC's talks with North Korea on the Seoul Olympics will be Jan. 17, 1988.

Before Jan. 17, every nation that wants to participate in the Seoul Olympic games should send notice of their intentions to the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SOOC).

Asked about the deadline in a news conference prior to his departure for China, the IOC president said, I don't know the exact date, but January 17 is a very important date. After that it will not be easy to reach an agreement (with North Korea).

Referring to the deadlocked South-North sports talks over the North's demand for co-hosting the games, the IOC president said on arrival here Nov. 16, As you know, the talks are now stalled. But the IOC is keeping open the door until the last minute.

He also said that he would help South Korean table tennis player An Chae-hyong and Chinese table tennis star Jiao Zhimin be married, if they want his help.

Earlier reports said that An, 23, a famous Korean male paddler, had announced that he and Jiao, a female Chinese paddler ranked No. 4 in the world, had agreed to marry in the United States after the 1988 Seoul Olympic games.

South Korea and China have not yet established official diplomatic ties.

If they approach me and ask me, I will help them. But I'm sure they will be married and China will be very happy to help them get married.

If they marry, I will be very happy to see their wedding ceremony, he added. If they want me to help them, tell them to write me.

Asked if the presidential election in South Korea might adversely affect the Olympics, Samaranch said, I don't think so, because all the Korean people, including all candidates for the next presidency, are very much interested in the success of the Olympic games.

Samaranch, who came here to examine the progress of the preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympics accompanied by Philip W. Coles, an IOC member from Australia, and other IOC officials, is scheduled to fly into Beijing, China, Friday via Hong Kong. Further on No Tae-u Kwanhun Interview SK190005 Seoul Television Service in Korean 0818 GMT 15 Nov 87

[12 November panel discussion with No Tae-u, president of the DJP, by Kang In-sop, editorial writer for TONG-AILBO and moderator of the panel discussion; Hong In-kun, editorial writer for TONG-A ILBO; An Pyong-chan, editorial writer for HANGUKILBO; Kang Song-ku, a director of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation News Department; and Kum Chang-tae, acting editorial bureau chief of CHUNGANG ILBO, under the sponsorship of the Kwanhun Club at the Korean Press Center; panelists identified by captions—videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Hong In-kun] These days, the most interesting topic is the 12 December incident. I believe all those present here today also desire that we put forth questions on the issue. Accordingly, as the first questioner, I will ask a general question about the incident. Details will be asked by other panelists. I believe that the 12 December incident was raised as an issue when Chong Sung-hwa, former general chief of staff of the Army, joined the RDP early last week. As for the 12 December incident, the RDP says that it will deal with the incident as a most serious issue during the election campaign, and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], as well, has made it clear that it will debate on it, after the full-fledged election campaigns have begun. However, the ruling and opposition parties contradict each other in interpreting and evaluating the incident. Yesterday, in a press conference, DJP National Assemblyman Yu Hak-song, who served as assistant defense minister for logistics at the time of the 12 December incident, stressed that the 12 December incident was a mishap that occurred while taking Mr Chong Sung-hwa to the investigation headquarters to clarify whether he was involved in the 26 October incident. However, the RDP has assessed the incident as a political revolt carried out by a group of political soldiers who sought to seize power, and Mr Chong Sung-hwa has interpreted the incident as a mutiny by a group of bad soldiers and as treachery against history. Will you talk about what you think of this?

[No Tae-u] I am well aware that the 12 December incident has been brought up as an election issue. To help your understanding, we cannot but recall the 26 October incident. During an 18-year period, power was almost absolute. It collapsed in a moment. In other words, a big power vacuum was created. Tremendous turmoil followed-political and social chaos. I am sure that you remember the difficult situation in which the entire country, except for Cheju Province, was placed under emergency martial law. At the time we believed that the military was the last bulwark that could overcome that political and social disturbance. I am sure that the people thought so. The incident proceeded from the standpoint that there would be big trouble if the military was shaken and if anything occurred in the Army. Unfortunately, however, Kim Chae-kyu assassinated the head of state and disguised himself as something he was not; that is, he described himself as a fighter for democracy and freedom. Also, the investigation dragged on. This was announced by lawmaker Yu Hak-song yesterday. At the time of the incident, Mr Chong Sung-hwa was near the spot and heard the gunshots. Both the Army and the people were suspicious of him. Under these circumstances, there would have been major problems if the investigation did not proceed smoothly. The division of the Army or internal conflict would cause a crisis of national ruin. We were placed in this emerging situation.

[Kum Chang-tae] At his press conference yesterday, lawmaker Yu Hak-song stated that at the time of the 12 December incident, he ordered the mobilization of troops after discussion among Army cadres who had gotten together at Kyongbok Palace. It is difficult to understand that despite the fact that a corps commander and a division commander were on the spot, the assistant defense minister for logistics, a member of defense minister's staff, ordered the mobilization of troops simply because he was a senior officer and the field army moved according to his order. Will you talk about by whose permission you went to Kyongbok Palace, although you should have defended an important defense line on the western front amid an emerging situation in the wake of an accident to the head of state and about what role you played there? [passage omitted]

[No Tae-u] I have stated that it was single-hearted determination for national salvation. To make it easier to understand, I have already said that the investigation proceeded with Mr Chong Sung-hwa describing Mr Kim Chae-kyu as a fighter for freedom and democracy. As a result, there was the great possibility that the military would be split and horrible consequences would be brought occur. Some people say that this division was a revolt or a coup d'etat. After the incident, everything worked out successfully. We ruled over the Army as we intended. In a situation like that, the three branches of power are taken. A coup d'etat is aimed at taking power. Shortly after the incident concluded, however, we discharged the duty of the military, of which we were part. We left all political affairs to the politicians and performed only the intrinsic duty of the military, the martial law duty, so that the politicians could do what they were supposed to do. There has never been such a coup d'etat in the history of mankind. In connection with the troop mobilization order, yesterday, lawmaker Yu Hak-song said that he ordered it. This is understandable, because he was the senior officer among those assembled there. However he only expressed that the mobilization of troops was desirable. He described it as his order to mobilize troops. So, it was true that this was his idea. However, troops of the 9th Infantry Division were mobilized by my order in accordance with a command channel, even though there were a corps commander and a division commander among those assembled there. Availing myself of this opportunity, I clearly state that with a dangerous state on the front left as it was, I did not

mobilize the troops. After taking all necessary measures on the front, I mobilized part of the reserve troops stationed near Seoul. [passage omitted]

[An Pyong-chan] I remember there was a foreign news report immediately after the 12 December incident that portrayed you as a fearful general with horns on your head. As a result, you have become inseparably identified with 12 December. Also, it is widely known that you have come to the center of the political stage as the core force of the 12 December incident. Although Representative Yu Hak-song explained last night what happened during the 12 December incident, the general public still remains unconvinced. His explanation last night has left many portions unexplained. Reversing Representative Yu's remarks, you have just said that the chain of command on the frontline begins with the division commanders and the commanders of corps. Representative Yu's confirmation has been reversed in less than a day. I would like to ask you a few more questions concerning this. To cite the record, Mr Chong Sunghwa's side has stated that one regiment of reserve troops Division Commander No mobilized was a unit that defended an area very close to the truce line and that there was great danger that if North Korea launched a southward invasion when the regiment was pulled out, it would penetrate even to Seoul. There is a precedent that during 16 May Col Mun Chae-chun had brought to Seoul an artillery group under the command of the Sixth Army Corps. However, there is record that the measure you took as a division commander was far more dangerous than Col. Mun's mobilization of troops. Another record indicates that you ordered by phone the Army Military Police unit in charge of security for then Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha's residence in Samchong-dong to give way to the presidential security unit and then disarmed them. I would like you to explain these unanswered questions.

[No Tae-u] Some seem to believe that the act of having mobilized some troops from a reserve unit at the front ran the risk of inviting a southward invasion. However, the result has been proven. Following the 12 December incident, our military leaders and even the U.S. Eighth Army were seriously mentioned. One thing that is certain is that in view of the crisis that faced our country at that time, mobilization of troops as such was instrumental in overcoming the crisis. Of course, one cannot say that removing even reserve troops from the front did not run any risk at all. National crises include ones that come from outside and from within. What I mean is that a country can fall from domestic causes and from outside causes. This is to say that we who are in charge of national security should defend the country against domestic and foreign threats. I would appreciate it if you try to understand that we mobilized troops out of singleminded determination to save the country. As I was division commander at the front. I had no way of knowing who was in charge of security at President Choe Kyu-ha's residence, whether it was the Military Police unit or the presidential security force. You had better make inquiries into this matter somewhere else.

[Kang Song-ku] Let me put to you an additional question. On the day, 12 December [in 1979], you, the then commander of the Ninth Division, were reportedly among 6 military officers, including Mr Yu Hak-song, who made a statement on this matter last night, on who were in the 30th group of the Capital Garrison stationed in Kyongbok Palace. What made the six of you gather there on that very evening? Also, you reportedly reached among you an agreement on such things as troop mobilization. Would you please tell us what the six of you discussed, if you remember?

[No Tae-u] As I recall, Representative Yu Hak-song did not say such things last night. Coincidently, the six men, including me, who gathered there that very evening were close to Gen. Chong Sung-hwa. Once I was under Gen. Chong Sung-hwa's command when I was still a field officer. The others were close to him as they had similar relationships with him. They were there with one purpose in mind. They meant to avoid a clash if possible. The head of the joint investigation headquarters was authorized to subpoena anyone he deemed to be involved in the incident, regardless of his rank or position. Doing so was his duty and right. [passage omitted]

[Hong In-kun] But some see the cause of the 12 December Incident from a more humanistic standpoint. They allege that the 12 December Incident was an uprising to protest the attempt to reassign Maj Gen Chon Tu-hwan, then director of the Combined Investigation Headquarters, to the post of unit commander in the eastern sector. I will appreciate if you would tell us about this.

[No Tae-u] Whose reassignment did you say?

[Hong In-kun] I said the director of the investigation headquarters.

[No Tae-u] Are you referring to the question of the investigation headquarters director's reassignment? At that time we did not hear about it. We learned about it later after conducting investigations.

[Kum Chang-tae] Seniors' acts disregarding command channels can never be justified, and this type of man has become even a presidential candidate. Seeing this, young junior soldiers feel tempted to do the same and think that they can disregard law and order for a big cause. From this viewpoint they determine among themselves that a certain situation is a national crisis and bring out troops. If such a situation takes place, how would you deal with it?

[No Tae-u] No matter what you may think of what we did, I can confidently testify this before history: We did it standing on the side of justice. We carried it out standing on the side of justice. By being there with the criminals who assassinated the chief of state, he encouraged his subordinates who fired guns. He said: Here I am. The Army chief of staff is here. This is how that tragic incident happened. Who can respect that kind of

commander? It was the opinion of everyone in the military at the time that he must step down on his own accord or commit suicide. In answer to the allegation now that we did something disrespectful to our superior under those circumstances, I can clearly state that it was accomplished for a greater cause and on the basis of justice.

[An Pyong-chan] If there were doubts or suspicions about Army Chief of Staff Chong, why was it agreed first to recommend his resignation instead of conducting investigations first? Assemblyman Yu Hak-song did not answer this question. President No, today you also mentioned the portion concerning the recommendation of his retirement. Now, you meant to take him to prevent a split in the military, the last stronghold, and avert a clash with a single heart for national salvation. But the result was that there was a clash. Now, a so-called coup d'etat is a political change accompanied by violence. But, in this case, since there is such a gray area, are you ready to define it as a semi-coup?

[No Tae-u] Regarding that point, I made it clear earlier. What is the nature of a coup? Is it not to seize power? We did not seize power. We only rectified that incident and then just carried out our original military mission. As you all know and as records of that time indicate, we did not have the intention to seize power, nor did we carry out that kind of act. Therefore, I once again state that it is utterly inappropriate to link that incident to a coup.

[An Pyong-chan] In your earlier explanation you said that after the incident in question you had returned to your military duty. But this necessitates an explanation on the vacuum between the 12 December Incident and the inauguration of the Fifth Republic. Until the birth of the Fifth Republic the nucleus force of that time had continued to occupy key military posts and, after the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, they moved into the political arena, after all, like distributing patronage. How do you explain this?

[No Tae-u] Politics... [changes thought] I am a presidential candidate now. Let me see. This is my case. I became a politician not because I wanted to. I am a presidential candidate now, but not because I wanted to. I have become a politician and even a presidential candidate not of my own accord. I think that this has something to do with circumstances, circumstances of the time, and my destiny. I think that you can recall the extreme chaos which followed the 12 December Incident. At that time, as the capital garrison commander I did my best to protect the lives and property of the Seoul citizens and maintain order. This is what I can say. Subsequently I have retired from active duty and held a ministerial post and served as chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee and of the Athletic Association. At that time I also said that I was not interested in politics.

[Kang Song-ku] Now. I would like to conclude the questions-and-answers concerning the 12 December incident at this point and to turn our questions to other political issues. [passage omitted]

Recently, we noted that the opposition side competitively accepted former generals. Please tell us frankly of your feeling on this issue as a former four-star general.

[No Tae-u] Concerning General Chong Sung-hwa's entry into the RDP, it was my understanding that he prudently examined the situation, as he has historic responsibility. I still believe this. However, I am surprised that he is being dragged into politics. [passage omitted]

[An Pyong-chan] I would like to ask about Mangwoldong and the Kwangju incident. I think we should consider that the Kwangju incident is an extension of the 12 December and 17 May incidents. Some time ago, students hung a placard in front of the gate of Yonsei University, asking how No Tae-u, the one who is responsible for a certain incident, can be a presidential candidate. Citizens who witnessed this scene commented that the students must have hung this placard on this street because you, President No, can see it as you pass this street on your way to the office building of the party.

I understand that in private gatherings, you said that you had nothing to do with the Kwangju incident and in open meetings, you stressed that you only paid attention to the safety of the citizens of Seoul as you were the commander of the Capital Garrison at that time. However, as a poem noted that the Mangwoldong and the strength of Mangwolding are strongest in the world, how to resolve the Kwangju incident is the task for all of us. Some people consider this question as the most difficult one for you. Up to now, you have said that you would review the issue and seek to solve it from the viewpoint of national harmony. However, you have not presented any clear method. Thus, people say that you are attempting to avoid this issue and that you have no confidence in resolving the problem. Some people stress that this problem cannot be resolved merely with money and compensation. They demand clarification as to how to resolve the problem concerning the people's sentiment and reinstatement of honor. Will you tell us how you, President No, will make a breakthrough of the Kwangju incident and whether or not you have the means to solve the issue? We would also like to hear why you do not go to Mangwoldong.

[No Tae-u] I have already spoken on this issue to all the people. I think the Kwangju incident is indeed an unfortunate event which caused pain to the citizens of Kwangju and to all of us. Whatever the reason may be, the incident should be cured from the viewpoint of national harmony. Proceeding from such a mental attitude, I made the 29 June declaration and in fact, this was

one of the most important points I had in mind when I published the 29 June declaration. The release and reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung proves this. [passage omitted]

If I am elected president, I will settle this question with priority and without fail. When I met the bereaved families in Kwangju, I told them that I will share their pains and restore their honors and will make all possible efforts to provide them with better living conditions by restoring their honor as they endured all pains. They all sympathized with my feeling and unanimously wanted me to do so. I again pledge that I will resolve this issue without fail and by all means.

[Kum Chang-tae] What do you think of the basic nature and significance of the Kwangju incident? At the Martial Law Command at that time, you branded the Kwangju citizens as mobsters [pokto]. What is your view on this? Please tell us whether or not you, who held one of the key posts when they decided to take military action which brought about the tragedy in Kwangju, agreed with or opposed such a decision?

[No Tae-u] As you know, I was commander of the Capital Garrison and devoted myself to maintaining public order and peace of the capital during such a difficult period of disorder. I was doing my best. The Kwangju incident broke out during this time. As one of those responsible for the nation's security and order, I was indeed concerned with the Kwangju situation. I was one of those who was truly worried and who wanted to settle the situation, without causing any victims to the possible extent, however, the fact that there were victims was indeed unfortunate. Citizens, soldiers, and policemen were all victimized. This was indeed painful and unfortunate.

Concerning this issue, exaggerated propaganda, rumors, and even videotapes are rampant at home and abroad. I think such things will not help resolve the Kwangju incident and attain national harmony.

[An Pyong-chan] In responding to the question that people are inclined to think that the 16 May coup and the 17 May incident are brothers, Mr Kim Chong-pil, speaking at the Kwanhun Club debate here, said that the 16 May coup and the 17 May incident are different in terms of their quality and that if the 17 May incident is the younger brother of the 16 May coup, it is a wicked younger brother, adding that the two cannot be brothers because they are not of the same lineage. Please answer this question, and in your answer, please explain to us your recent reference to the Sixth Republic, which has a bearing on the Fifth Republic. Many people take great interest and have doubts as well as to what you represent after the 29 June declaration and how you can proclaim the birth of a new republic without separating it from the old political system. If you are elected president and proclaim the next government as the Sixth Republic, and

if you bring about a drastic innovation in the way of managing state affairs, how would you establish the relationship between the Fifth Republic and the Sixth Republic?

[No Tae-u] I would not like to retort the comment by a politician on the 16 May and 17 May incidents. The 16 May and the 17 May incidents were certainly different, completely different. The 16 May incident was a revolution, a coup d'etat, and the 17 May incident was not a coup d'etat. I can definitely say that it was not a coup d'etat because it was an undertaking and a process to calm down confusion and restore order. As to the question on what I would call the new republic to be born—well, I remember that I mentioned it at the time when the policy speech was delivered—I used the expression "a new republic, a new government, and a new National Assembly." I anticipate that you, the press people, might give a number to the republic. [passage omitted]

[Kang Song-ku] It is true that people at home and abroad agree that the 29 June declaration was a determination that provided a turning point in our constitutional history. The three Kims now assert that the 29 June declaration was a submission to the people's pressure for democratization, trying to downgrade it as best as they can. In other words, they say that the declaration was a declaration of surrender to the people's demands. The opposition camp also claims that among the eight points in the 29 June declaration, only the direct presidential election system has been achieved and that the rest are not being practiced. You said that you would retire from politics if your 29 June declaration were not accepted by the government and the ruling party. Therefore, the opposition camp maintains that you ought to resign now. In the face of such a claim, how would you demonstrate your resolve to implement the 29 June declaration?

[No Tae-u] I will not deny that I did submit to the people by the 29 June declaration. I did submit to the people. I did surrender to the people. This is my frank feeling. However, I should like to say one thing to those who criticize it. I would like to question to them how many politicians on the earth, being in power, have submitted and surrendered to the demands and aspirations of the people? If the people so desire, one should surrender and submit hundreds of times. I think this is the duty of a politician who truly works for the people. Now that the election campaign has begun, they are engaged in a downgrading campaign. Some say that the direct election system is the only thing that has been put into practice. But, as you know, much has been done. No doubt, the direct election system, which is the most important, has been finalized through a national referendum. If this had been the only thing accomplished, how is it possible that he [Kim Tae-chung] was pardoned and reinstated and is running for president? Points 3, 4, 5, and 6, all of them are being put into practice.. As for the press, the Basic Press Law has been abolished. We are doing our best for the freedom of the press as you have wanted. As for the detainees, they said that there were 2,000 to 3,000

detainees at that time, and most of the detainees have been released except the leftist elements and those who committed violence. We released as many as 2,300 detainees, including Mr Kim Tae-chung. You may know how vigorously we are moving for the freedom of schools. We are preparing to implement the local autonomy system. In the economic area, although I have not specifically expressed, we are endeavoring for the democratization of economy, as I announced 2 days ago as part of my idea to the people. Substantial progress is being made in all areas. I should say that we have not yet achieved all the points set forth in the declaration. I would like to reaffirm once again that if I am elected president, I will bring all of the 8 points of the 29 June declaration to completion by all means. [passage omitted]

[Kang Song-ku] I have a supplementary question. Mr President, although you finally accepted a direct electoral system in your 29 June declaration, you earlier made a similar statement saying that there still is no change in your belief in the implementation of a cabinet system. Even before the election date is officially set, such issues as regional feelings, political violence and, so to speak, evils of a direct election system are being clearly evinced now as you predicted in the beginning. Therefore, it is possible to assert that, after all, a cabinet responsible system is suitable to our reality. Now, President No, do you have any intention to promote a constitutional revision for a cabinet system after you are elected president? Or do you intend to finish your presidential term of office under a direct electoral system? Could you make this point clear?

[No Tae-u] With regard to that question, I want to comply with the 29 June declaration. In other words, if and when the people call for the introduction of a cabinet system, saying that this direct electoral system is not good, I will carry a cabinet responsible system into practice. But as long as the people do not want it, I will not voluntarily propose the cabinet responsible system. [passage omitted]

[Hong In-kun] I will ask you about your economic pledges. President No, you have recently announced a number of public pledges. Among them you talked a lot about development projects. Please let me cite just two examples in question. In connection with the east-west express electric railways which you put forward as a public pledge, it is our understanding that part of the budget needed for its feasibility survey is reflected in the nextlfiscal year. However, as a matter of fact, the government completed feasibility surveys on the Seoul-Inchon and Seoul-Pusan express electric railways in 1984 and actually wanted to start laying them actually. However, since financial resources amounting to 3 trillion won, required for them, could not be found, the projects still remain to be undertaken. In this connection, is the East-West express electric railways project really feasible? That is one of my questions. And here is another question. You have pledged that, if you were elected, you would build 500,000 housing units in a 5-year period. Now, the Construction Ministry says that the budget required for building 500,000 housing units would amount to approximately 6 trillion won. Could you tell us how you can raise such an enormous budget.

[No Tae-u] You just brought up the question of election campaign pledges. I think that during election time in our country that, public pledges are overissued. But what I want to unequivocally state here and now is that what comes through No Tae-u's mouth-those public pledges—are not lies. I beg the nation to honestly believe it. To explain to you how I make my public pledges, first of all, petitions of the people of an area are channeled up. Then feasibility studies are made on them by expertsscholars and government officials in all respective areas. Coordination between the party and government is also done on them. Then, after confirming that those financial resources will be available for the projects, I make public pledges through my mouth. I do not issue pledges at random. That is how the opposition does mostly. In the case of the opposition, when they think that this is what the people will want, they just put it out without doing anything. They say that they want to write off the peasants' debts; they want to do this and that; and they put forward pledges this way at random. But, from the position of the ruling party, a person responsible for power-or a person who believes that he should assume responsibility in the days ahead, too-cannot issue pledges at random. I want to make this clear here. Now I will talk about the two questions. I think that the Sixth 5-year plan will be readjusted and revised. Work has already begun. What is required first of all in the East-West Express Electric Railways-a report on which I received and which I spoke about through my own mouth-amounts to 750 billion won. This has already been settled. A study on how to raise the financial resources has also been completed. And part of the project will be participated in by the private sector. Plans calling for the participation of the private sector are also under study. As you may know, our balance of international trade is, unexpectedly, on a continuous increase. Japan made a blunder last time. When international payments turn out surplus, the surplus should be properly invested. However, Japan accumulated it continuously without making investments, which resulted in money swelling endlessly while not being able to do anything. As a result, Japan is faced with a number of difficulties. So I was told by economic experts. Therefore, we must properly invest it. From this stage, the East-West Express Electric Railways project is something on which we can set our sights on. The 500,000 rental housing units-this project has been examined and its financial resources can be raised also from that stage. That is why I spoke about it to the nation.

[Hong In-kun] I would like to ask you an additional question. Will you tell us about the amount of your property and any changes since 1980?

[No Tae-u] I still live in the same house I lived in when I retired from the Army. I will use another opportunity to explain about my property in detail. Please allow me to do so.

[Kang Song-ku] We can now say that the presidential election can be summarized as competition among you and the three Kims. The people's selection will be made on the basis of the comparative superiority of one among the four. Please tell us about what you think your strengths are compared to those of the three Kims and what you personally take pride in. Of the three Kims, who do you think is the easiest candidate and who is the most difficult candidate to compete with?

I think that although the DJP is attempting to conceal its reaction, it is embarrassed by reemergence of Mr Kim Chong-pil. Some people say that the DJP, through high-ranking figures of the government and the party, held negotiations to urge him either to give up the presidential candidacy or to enter their party. Please tell us if it is true and about what unfavorable factors would be caused for you with the emergence of Kim Chong-pil, which was believed to have come about as the result of failure in the negotiations. Isn't there any possibility of negotiations with the side of Kim Chong-pil, the former ruling sphere, for fielding a single candidate representing overall ruling circles when the election campaign reaches its peak?

[No Tae-u] I think it is not appropriate to compare the strengths and weaknesses of other candidates. Each one of them has strengths and weaknesses. As for political experience, they have long experience. Among the tasks they have undertaken for democratization, some deserve high praise. [passage omitted]

During the period of my actual political life over 2 years and 10 months. I made every possible effort to have dialogue and negotiations. As the proverb says, sincerity moves heaven, my efforts bloomed as the 29 June declaration. I take great pride in this. I think that to do one's best is as important as long experience. The nation requires a man with fine statesmanship and ability. As I mentioned earlier, our nation is faced with three tasks for its development. They are: Consolidation of the nation's security and attainment of social stability, constant development of the economy and promotion of democracy. I can say that I am more confident than any others in carrying out these tasks based on my statesmanship, experience, and the ability I have garnered up to now.

Concerning the issue of unity wwth Mr Kim Chong-pil, I have never made any proposal for negotiations to realize unity with him or to urge him to give up his presidential candidacy. Among our DJP members, some have close relations with him. Thus, we had them contact Mr Kim Chong-pil simply to find out his true intention for our reference. We have never considered any plan to negotiate with him for unity and so forth. It is an issue which we may consider in the future.

[Hong In-kun] Some people say that tax investigation into the source of political funds, we should say election funds, on the side of Mr Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], has been intensified. Don't you think that this is indirect political pressure through a tax investigation?

[No Tae-u] I have also heard such a rumor. However, through the report I received, I confirmed that there was no such thing.

[Kang In-sop] I would like to ask the panelists to conclude their questions. I express my thanks to the panelists for their sincere questions asked and logical advice given to the ruling party candidate without any prejudice. We held discussions by inviting four presidential candidates. However, there were not many topics of direct news value. Today, however, President No made a very important proposal. He proposed that the four candidates hold talks to discuss issues of fair elections and of eliminating provincialism and to issue a joint statement.

Concerning this proposal, I have received questions from those here on the floor. One is: You proposed a joint declaration by the presidential candidates. Does this mean that you would accept the opposition parties' call to form a pannational cabinet for fair and just elections?

[No Tae-u] I think you already know quite a bit about the pannational cabinet, even with common sense. The pan-national cabinet is required only when the nation is in crisis. In other words, when the administrative order collapses or a revolution is touched off, a temporary national cabinet is to be formed. However, we all live in a normal, stabile society. In addition, the direct presidential election which was agreed on between the ruling and opposition parties is on its way amid a harmonious atmosphere. I think all of you know very well that the government is making every effort to ensure a fair and just election. The president also turned the position of the party president over to me in an attempt to keep neutrality. In addition, there were 10 cabinet members from our DJP but they all gave up their ministerial positions. All this is the expression of the will of our party and governvent to realize a fair and just election at any cost. Therefore, I would like to point out that the formation of a nationwide cabinet is not appropriate in our normal society and normal country during times when it is free from any dangerous conditions.

[Kang Ing-sop] Do you think that if you win the election, the legitimacy of the current government, the Fifth Republic, which was formed based on the 12 December incident in which you played a major role, will be retroactively recognized or will you think differently if you lose the election? Would you be ready to be an opposition politician if you are defeated?

[No Tae-u] Whether we win or lose the election, the politicians and our people should realize the fact that an end must be put to the history of breaks. Our history indicates that the Democratic Party broke with the Liberty Party after it took office and the Republican Party broke with the Democratic Party after think this is the shame of our people, including the politicians. Arguments about legitimacy were touched off and even North Korea is using this issue for its propaganda.

I think that the achievements made by the Liberty Party government, by the Democratic Party government, and by the Fifth Republic must not be broken with but must continue. Yes, we must continue what we have achieved. We must develop the achievements and correct what is revealed to be erroneous.

[Kang Ing-sop] [Passage omitted] You said that neither the 12 December incident nor the 17 May incident were military coups. Then, since the 17 May incident, press organizations were abolished or integrated and the TONG-A Radio Station and the TBC Television station were confiscated without any legal basis. In addition, a number of government officials and journalists were dismissed on the pretext of purification. How can you explain such acts rising above law and order?

[No Tae-u] I think that was the era of great reform back then. As I mentioned earlier, the 17 May situation was touched off when the nation was shaking at its foundation. The abolition and integration of the press, purification of some government officials, and so forth are closely linked with the issue of what the people wanted at that time. In other words, they wanted reform, stability and order. Such events took place under this situation. However, I think that what needs to be put in order should be put in order as the time passes, what needs to be reformed should be reformed, and what needs to be stabilized should be stabilized. Thus, when a society appears with all conditions for development, all domains including the press should be developed in conformity with such a society. I will exert my best efforts to achieve this goal. [passage omitted]

No Tae-u Expects Chaos Should Opposition Wins SK190133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 87 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Yun Kuk-han]

[Text] Chunchon—No Tae-u said yesterday that chaos will follow if an opposition party is entrusted with the management of the state.

If an opposition candidate is elected president, No said, it may be impossible to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

With the nation's economy sliding into a slump, he said, exports will dwindle if an opposition candidate wins the election.

Opposition presidential candidates rely for support on the forces that deny the free, democratic system, No said.

In his first campaign rally since he registered as DJP presidential candidate last Monday, No said the presidential election will decide whether the nation reverts to the chaos of 1980 or advances to peace and prosperity in the 2000s.

He told a crowd estimated at 150,000 that, "Only No Tae-u can guarantee peace, prosperity and a new history."

The DJP candidate said he will usher in a "great era for ordinary people" by removing authoritarianism, if he is elected president.

"I admit what went wrong," he said, apologizing for financial scandals and human rights violations during the Fifth Republic.

By redressing such wrongdoings, he said, the new republic will be free of corruption and human rights violations.

Referring to recent violent campaign rallies, No renewed his call for discussions among presidential candidates of the four major parties about impartial election management.

"The four candidates should meet without preconditions and pool their wisdom to manage the election impartially so that it can be free of slandering and provincialism," he added.

DJP Wants Retraction of Kim Yong-sam's Remark SK190209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party yesterday demanded that Reunification Democratic Party presidential candidate Kim Yong-sam retract his Wednesday's remarks that there is "no threat" from North Korea.

In a statement DJP spokesman Rep. Yi Min-sop said his party cannot help but express "shock and astonishment" over Kim's "childish and dangerous" remarks, stressing that the North remains as ever wedded to its "40-year dream of invading the South."

The DJP spokesman strongly urged Kim to immediately stop making such "misleading" remarks and "wake up to the realities" of the security situation in Korea.

Kim Yong-sam Explains Policy Toward North SK190145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Kumchon, Kyonggi-do—Presidential candidate Kim Yong-sam yesterday said he would, when elected, gradually promote mutual exchanges with north Korea in every possible field.

Kim told a rally here that he "will seek a phased promotion of exchanges of letters, hometown visiting groups and athletic and cultural teams with north Korea."

Thousands of people braved rain to attend Kim's rally in front of the County Office of Paju-gun, north of Seoul. Before and after the rally, he visited market places in Ilsan and Munsan, both near Kimchon.

"When the exchanges are realized, this area, whose development has been hampered by the division of the nation, will take on importance as the route of contacts between the south and the north," Kim said.

He accused the government of having "abused national security as a means of prolonging its power and thereby weakening people's consciousness of national safety."

"But when the nation is democratized, the nation's security posture will be far strengthened as the people will be keenly aware that it is they who have to defend the democratic system," Kim said.

He blasted the ruling party's candidate. No Tae-u for "committing the crime of dispersing front-line troops at will for the sake of his political ambition."

"To safeguard national security, if for no other reason, military rule should be discontinued and the nation should achieve democracy," Kim stressed, adding that his government is capable of attaining the two goals.

Only democratic forces are capable of terminating "military rule" and wiping away the residues of oppression, and history dictates the ascent to power of his party, Kim said.

"It is only those who have struggled against oppression that can reconcile with the oppressors by forgiving them. Thus, it is natural that the RDP takes power as the bastion of the democratic forces," Kim asserted.

The RDP candidate promised his party, when in power will realize "democracy amid stability" and "stability amid democracy," while at the same time seeing that reconciliation and justice prevail among the people.

Kim will continue his tour of the capital area today and will hold rallies in Chochiwon, Nonsan and Chongju tomorrow. On the weekend, he will speak in Chonju and Chongju. KCIA Director Gives Reasons on Joining RDP SK180215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chae-chon, former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA], entered the opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim yongsam yesterday.

The retired major general who became head of the KCIA, later renamed Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), in 1963 said yesterday that he had decided to join the party "to help party president Kim Yong-sam terminate the military rule."

He played an important role in the May 16, 1961 military coup which brought Pak Chong-hui to power.

The admission of the ex-KCIA chief into the RDP comes as part of Kim Yong-sam's efforts to recruit as many former government and military leaders as possible to demonstrate the RDP's broad base of support, party sources said.

Former Army chief of staff Chong Sung-hwa was appointed as standing party advisor early last week.

RDP president Kim said recently that he would accept any figure who wants to join the march toward the termination of the military rule, "whatever he did in the past and wherever he is now."

After meeting party president Kim in his party office, Kim Chae-chon, who now runs a farm near Seoul, issued a statement declaring his entry into the opposition party.

Kim claimed in the statement that he had strongly opposed the intervention of the military in politics.

"I could not but disobey the shooting order to quell the students uprising in 1960 (which deposed late president Syngman Rhee) under the firm belief that the military exists only for the state and its people," said Kim.

Kim said he lost his job as KCIA chief because he insisted that the coup leaders should return to the barracks and turn power over to civilian politicians as they had promised at the time of the coup.

If those military men had kept their "revolutionary pledges," it could have turned out to be a memorable revolution, he claimed.

Kim was elected twice as a National Assemblyman, once in 1971 as a member of the "Minjungdang," or the Party for the Masses, and again in 1973 as a member of the Democratic Republican Party founded by president Pak. The 60-year-old Kim said he would attend a stumping rally for Kim in which he would attack ruling party presidential nominee No Tae-u for his role in the Dec. 12, 1979, military incident.

Kim Tae-chung on South-North Entry Into UN SK190159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] Kunsan, Chollapuk-do—Kim Tae-chung yesterday promised that, if elected president, he will push for an exchange of trade offices with China, simultaneous entry of south and north Korea to the United Nations and cross-recognition by four major powers of the two Koreas.

Kim said his administration will maintain close, friendly relations with the United States and other traditional allies and try to improve relations with Third World nations while following a more independent diplomatic policy.

Speaking at a campaign rally before over 100,000 home province people. Kim pledged that the military command in Korea, now held by an American commander, will be given to a Korean commander.

Kim said that his government will make exchange of trade offices a top priority because it is an urgent yet realistic issue.

He denounced the current government's diplomatic policy as "one of slavery" that has put the power-holders' own interests before national interests.

If south and north Korea's simultaneous entry to the United Nations is impossible, then he will consider a single seat for Seoul and Pyongyang, he said.

It is "abnormal" that south and north Korea, whose combined population ranks 10th to 13th in the world, have not yet won membership in the United Nations, he said.

"If south and north Korea win a single seat in the United Nations, both sides can be represented by joint delegates or alternatively send delegates at an interval of six months," Kim said.

"In voting, the delegates should cast a vote on their consensus. In case they fail to reach an agreement, they can abstain," Kim said.

Pressing for cross-recognition of south and north Korea by four major powers, Kim rejected as "untrue" North Korea's allegation that cross-recognition will lead to permanent division of the Korean peninsula. Kim said No Tae-u's gradual cross-recognition formula goes "against the national interest."

No has proposed a formula in which the four big powers surrounding the peninsula recognize both sides in two or more steps.

Kim said his government will restrict imports of farm and dairy products to protect local producers.

"I advocate, in principle, free trade. But it should never be allowed to create an excessive burden on local producers," he said.

Comments on RDP, New Members

[THE KOREA TIMES 18 Nov] SK180205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[From the "On Campaign Trail" column: "Selective Recruitment"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung made it clear yesterday that he will be selective in recruiting non-party members to maintain that "purity" of his party—the Party for Peace and Democracy.

"About 10 incumbent lawmakers have offered to join the PPD but I rejected their applications because their entry is likely to tarnish the image of the PPD," said Kim Tae-chung.

But he said he will welcome the entry of Kim Sang-hyon into his party if he wishes to joint it.

Kim Sang-hyon, president of the Korean Academy for Democracy, was No. 2 man in the Kim Tae-chung camp until 1985 when Kim Tae-chung returned from the United States.

Kim Tae-chung said he sent his secretary to Kim Sanghyon to sound out his entry but he indicated no decision has been made by the ex-lawmaker.

Asked his opinion as to the recruitment of many prominent people, including retired generals, into the rival Reunification Democratic Party, led by Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung said, "I am reluctant to comment on matters concerning the other party but you know the political hue the RDP is developing."

Questions No Tae-u Eligibility SK180211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung questioned the eligibility of No Tae-u to be presidential cominee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday, pointing out that his nomination on June 10 was for president in an indirect election by an electoral college.

The president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said that No must be nominated in another convention if he wants to run for president in a direct election.

"If he runs without undergoing due nomination procedures, he is challenging the democratic system and is making a frontal attack on the people," he said in a brief press conference.

"I am not in a position to raise a legal issue with the candidacy of No Tae-u but as a politician, I must question whether No is eligible to run in the presidential race," he added.

No was nominated on June 10as the DJP'S presidential candidate to succeed President Chon Tu-hwan undey the assumption the election would be determined by a 5,000-strong electoral college.

His nomination came after the ruling camp gave up hope of constitutional amendment by bipartisan compromise and declared a moratorium on amendment negotiations on April 13.

RDP Challenges Legitimacy of No Tae-u Candidacy SK171229 Seoul YONHAP in English 1211 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea's leading opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Tuesday challenged the legitimacy of the presidential candidacy of No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Labeling the controversial military turmoil in December 1979 as clearly a mutiny, RDP presidential election campaign manager Rep. Kim Chae-kwang demanded that No disclose the true picture of the turbulence then and assume the appropriate legal, political and ethical responsibility.

In a news conference, Kim presented a 12-point open questionnaire about the so-called December 12 incident and insisted that No's candidacy cannot be recognized before those questions are answered and he is taken to task for some responsibility.

Kim demanded in the questionnaire that details should be brought to light regarding the virtual house arrest of the then president Choe Kyu-ha which involved disarming the military police guards at the official presidential residence on the day of the incident.

Charging that the seizure of the direct superior, army chief of staff Gen. Chong Sung-hwa, by force was a clear criminal act, Kim also demanded that the true picture of the gunfight which occurred in the course of the seizure be clarified.

Rep. Kim said, after taking off Gen. Chong, No and his fellow army generals treated him inhumanely and unethically, which was impossible even for enemy generals, and even tortured him with water.

Kim went on to say that on the night of December 12, 1979, although Defense Minister No Chae-hyon and other leaders of the military issued an order from the underground bunker of the army headquarters to restore Gen. Chong to his original status, they disobeyed.

Kim added, after the illegal arrest of Gen. Chong, Lt. Gen. Yi Hoi-song, who cooperated with No, assumed Chong's post, and Lt. Gen. Hwang Yong-si who conspired with No look the deputy army chief of staff's post while No himself became the capital garrison commander succeeding Maj. Gen. Chang Tae-wan whom he arrested illegally.

Kim claimed that it is clear that the December 12 incident was, if not a coup, a mutiny.

In addition, Kim said that the true picture and details should also be clarified regarding other illegal acts.

He said that a group of army officers with political ambitions visited President Choe on the night of December 12 and pressed Choe to put his signature on the paper requesting Choe's approval for the arrest of Gen. Chong.

Troops under the command of some army officers seized the defense ministry building in an act of bloodshed at dawn on December 13, and their superiors including Gen. Chong Pyong-in, head of the special warfare command, sustained gunshot wounds, he said. at dawn on December 13, Maj. Gen. Ha So-kon also sustained gunshot wounds and deputy army chief of staff Lt. Gen. Yun Song-min was arrested at the office of the capital garrison commander.

Kim said that how the defense ministry statement on the December 12 incident was announced by No and his fellow army officers should be explained because the army officers with political ambitions seized power in effect immediately after the incident.

No, then commander of the army's 9th Infantry Division, ordered his chief of staff around midnight On december 12 to send one regiment of his troops to the capitol building, the responsibility for this act against the law should be addressed, Kim emphasized.

The controversy over the incident has emerged as a key issue in connection with the upcoming presidential election, the first popular, direct presidential election in 16 years. The controversy was triggered by a stunning announcement by chong last week that he was joining the RDP as a permanent adviser to RDP president Kim Yong-sam.

Commenting on Chong's announcement, No admitted that he ordered the movement of part of his troops to Seoul, but claimed that it was unavoidable to save the country from one of its worst crises which resulted from the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on Dec. 26, 1979.

A close aide to No, who also participated in the incident as the then second assistant defense minister and who now serves as the chairman of the DJP national policy evaluation committee, has told reporters that it was a simple, unfortunate accident which occurred in the course of conducting a fair investigation into Chong's complicity in Pak's assassination.

Chong was alleged to have been present in a room next door to the assassination scene (the so-called safe house of the Blue House compound) because of a prior appointment with Kim Chae-kyu, the assassin, who was then the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

12-Point RDP Demand Sent to No Tae-u SK180233 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party further pressed the ruling party yesterday with the legitimacy issue of a forceful military leadership change eight years ago which led to the creation of the current government.

It demanded that Democratic Justice Party presidential nominee No Tae-u reveal the whole truth about the so-called "Dec. 12 incident" in 1979, determining it as a "clear-cut military rebellion."

It forwarded a 12-point open inquiry on the incident eight years ago to No, a key figure in the incident which resulted in the replacement of top military leadership.

Rep. Kim Chae-kwang, chief of the RDP'S central election headquarters, claimed in the open letter read by spokesman Kim Hyong-hae that "those political officers" had threatened the then president Choe Kyu-ha to obtain a permission for the arraignment of martial law commander Chong Sung-hwa after they had in fact arrested him.

The opposition RDP claimed that No, then commander of the 9th Infantry Division had the presidential security force disarm military policemen guarding the presidential residence and put the then president Choe under a virtual detention on Dec. 12, 1979.

The open inquiry also said that No and other officers disobeyed the order by then Defense Minister No Chaehyon to restore Army chief Chong to his original position.

It noted that the leaders of what it called "rebellion," including No, clinched military control, if not political power, immediately after the Dec. 12 incident.

It claimed that the military group committed inhumane atrocities such as water torture to Army chief Chong after arresting the martial law commander.

The letter demanded that the Democratic Justice Party and its president No frankly confess his role in the Dec. 12 incident and make an open apology to the people.

"Unless No lays bare the truth on the incident and is given due sanctions for his role in the incident, we declare, No's presidential candidacy shall not be recognized," it said.

"We believe that the people will resolutely punish him in the forthcoming presidential election," the RDP said.

The RDP added that the party will call into account No alone who seeks to retain a regime which was born from a military rebellion.

The following is the RDP's 12-point open questionnaire to No Tae-u and his party.

- 1. The whole process of the conspiracy for the Dec. 12 rebellion should be revealed in detail. Because the Dec. 12 incident is determined as a clear-cut rebellion, the process of the conspiracy should be clearly laid bare.
- 2. How Mr. No Tae-u had the presidential security force disarm military policemen from the Army Headquarters guarding the presidential residence and put the then president Choe Kyu-ha under a virtual detention? It clearly is a crime to threaten the president in isolation.
- 3. Isn't it a crime for a group of politically-oriented military officers led by Mr. No to have abducted their superior, the Army chief of staff, by force and put him under detention? Army chief Chong was arraigned without a writ or a permission from the president who is the commander-in-chief. The President's permission was given 10 hours later.
- 4. Reveal the truth of the shooting incident which occurred on the night of Dec. 12, when Army chief Chong was arrested. The perpetrator of a killing, the person who ordered or instigated it should be determined.
- 5. Isn't it an illegal act for political officers to visit president Choe and to press him to give his consent for the arrest of Chong after having already arraigned him.

- 6. Mr. No Tae-u and others committed illegal acts by disobeying repeated orders by top military leaders including defense minister No Chae-hyon, at an underground bunker of the Army Headquarters to restore the arrested Army chief Chong to his original position. What is your explanation?
- 7. Truth should be revealed of the illegal act in which the troops under the command of the few officers who joined in the plot by Mr. No and others seized the Defense Ministry in a bloody clash at the dawn of Dec. 13. Those who shot and injured Maj. Gen. Chong Pyong-chu, head of the Special Warfare Command, should be determined.
- 8. Truth should be bared about the mutiny in which Maj. Gen. Ha So-kon was shot, and deputy Army chief of staff Yun Song-min and Capital Security Commander Chang Tae-wan were arrested at the office of the Capital Garrison commander at the dawn of Dec. 13 under the direction of those political officers.
- 9. Mr. No Tae-u should take responsibility for having committed the illegal act by ordering the chief of staff of his division defending the front line area on the telephone around midnight Dec. 12 to send one regiment to the Capitol Building, thus jeopardizing national security.
- 10. How all those who played key role in the Dec. 12 rebellion led by Mr. No Tae-u took control of the military power after the incident? Lt. Gen. Yi Hui-song who assisted in the rebellion succeeded Army chief Chong, Lt. Gen. Hwang Yong-si who plotted with No took the post of vice Army chief of staff and Maj. Gen. No himself became the Capital Security Commander, succeeding Chang Tae-wan whom they arrested illegally.
- 11. Mr. No Tae-u and others had the defense ministry issue a statement on the Dec. 12 rebellion and it was a complete fabrication. What is the truth? 12. Mr. No Tae-u and others treated Army chief Chong with such inhumane atrocities as water tortue which cannot be committed even against an enemy general. The truth of the immoral act should be clarified.

No Tae-u Rejects Demand

SK171313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1257 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Tuesday rejected the Reunification Democratic Party's demands that it answer a 12-point questionnaire on DJP presidential candidate No Tae-u's role in the Dec. 12, 1979, incident.

In a statement, DJP spokesman Rep. Yi Min-sop said his party does not feel it necessary to reply to the open questionnaire because the whole truth of the Dec. 12 incident has been already revealed through various channels, including court trials and press reports.

He called on the opposition party to stop exploiting the incident politically, saying that the Dec. 12 incident occurred in the course of thoroughly investigating into the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui.

In the questionnaire, the RDP demanded that No reveal the truth about the Dec. 12 incident.

Major Parties Campaign Strategies Reported SK180137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Following is an introduction of major political parties' strategies for presidential election campaigns.

No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party will hold a mass rally in Chunchon today.

Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party will tour rural towns in northern Kyonggi-do while Kim Tae-chung will visit southern Kyonggi-do and Chungchongnam-do.

Another opposition candidate, Kim Chong-pil will hold rallies in Kyonggi-do, too.—ed.

DJP [subhead]

The ruling DJP is aiming to win 9 to 10 million votes, assuming that that will be sufficient for victory in the presidential election.

The number will account for about 45 to 50 percent of an anticipated 85 percent voter turnout. Eligible voters for the election number around 25 million.

Party campaign strategists say the party structure has been completely streamlined to cope with the "election battle."

Campaigning for the coming 20 or so days will focus on creating a "boom" for No Tae-u in small towns and rural areas in the provinces.

Focus will then shift to Seoul and other large cities, the strategists say.

They say they will make the most of the party's official and private organizations during the electioneering.

The strategists say No will be able to get votes evenly from all districts, adding that the party has given some "quotas" to each district chapter chairman.

Special emphasis will be placed on winning the votes of young people in their 20s and 30s.

Regionally, the ruling party calculates that it has a clear edge over the opposition in Taegu, Kyongsangpuk-do, Kangwon-do and Chungchongpuk-do.

However, it is a 50-50 situation in Seoul, Kyonggi-do, Chungchongnam-do and Kyongsangnam-do, according to the strategists, who predict difficulties for such regions as Pusan, Chollanam-do and Chollapuk-do.

Some campaign mottos of the party call for "a society of fair competition," "moral reform of the leadership" and "realization of civilian politics."

The ruling DJP is making ever effort to win the election, through policies and election pledges, as well as stumping rallies.

Beginning today through Dec. 13, the DJP presidential candidate plans to make election speeches at 12 big and 10 medium-sized cities.

Besides the speeches, a touring campaigning team consisting of 450 party members will hold 3,000 stumping rallies in support of No.

Members of the DJP team are also to make radio and television addresses five times each, the maximum number allowed by law.

The team plans to hold large-scale rallies in the Chollado and Kyongsang-do areas, opposition strongholds.

The ruling party expects a crowd of 2 million in Seoul, 1.5 million in Pusan, 1 million in Taegu and 400,000 in Kwangju.

As for strengthening the party organization during the election, the DJP instructed that each party member should try to get three to five new persons to join the DJP.

In addition, the ruling party is trying to consolidate friendly and cooperative ties with interest groups and opinion leaders in areas around the capital.

The party thinks that the winner of the December election will be decided by the voting results in Seoul, which has 40 percent of the eligible votes.

Besides these somewhat overt activities, other kinds of covert or private moves are also being made to get No elected.

The DJP is fully utilizing any link with groups that will prove helpful for the election of its candidate, such as alumni associations or family meetings.

RDP [subhead]

The Reunification Democratic Party has mapped out a campaign strategy of keeping the tide of the election in favor of its banner-carrier Kim Yong-sam.

For this, it has mobilized all the organization and information sources at its command. Based on the "success" of preliminary rallies at major provincial cities, the party is confident of a landslide victory.

While other candidates draw on "explosive" support at the last minute, RDP campaign headquarters aim to take an early lead.

The main target of attack in the RDP campaign is the ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate No Tae-u. Campaign officials say that when they succeed in cracking the support base of the government party candidate, Kim will be able to take the lead at a fairly early stage and thereby beat off challenges from other rivals.

By yesterday, the RDP had finished formation of 184 regional campaign headquarters which in cooperation with the nationwide network of Kim's private organizations will stage fierce efforts to drum up support.

Besides the party has launched the Central Youth Committee which aims to mobilize a total of one million volunteers to campaign for Kim Yong-sam. Party officials say that these passionate supporters of Kim will campaign across the nation in the coming election.

To compensate for its relative weakness in terms of organization and funds compared with the ruling party, the RDP is intent on generating a Kim Yong-sam boom by sending him on a nationwide stumping tour.

By making the Dec. 12 incident an election issue, the party plans to rock the DJP boat. It believes that the disclosure of the truth of the incident would deal an irrecoverable blow to the ruling party.

In connection with this "debunking" strategy, the RDP has prepared two kinds of booklets which bring to light the solid facts of the incident.

RDP plans to attract the public's attention by calling the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic into question.

The RDP believes Kim Yong-sam will win support from an absolute majority in Pusan and Kyongsangnam-do; while earning meager support from Cholla provinces. In Seoul and Kyonggi-do, Kim is expected to equally share votes with other candidates.

The RDP is considering holding a news conference or distributing leaflets among people to "expose the true picture of the incident," if it fails to publish those two books.

The largest opposition party is also planning to make the legitimacy and morality of the Fifth Republic key election issues.

Kim Yong-sam embarks on a campaign tour across the country today.

"I'm healthier than any other candidate. If possible, I will tour all parts of the country, including such low-echelon administrative units as gun and up," he said.

A party official said the exposure of the true picture of the incident is targeted at No Tae-u of the ruling DJP.

"If we continue to do it, the ruling party's image will be damaged," he said.

The RDP considers the southeastern provinces of Kyongsangnam-do and Kyongsangpuk-do as its stronghold.

Fierce competition among the four candidates is expected in Seoul and its vicinity province of Kyonggido, the party said.

PPD [subhead]

The campaign strategy of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] is to raise "hot issues" at the final stage of the presidential campaign.

In the meantime, PPD presidential candidate Kim Taechung plans to make the most of his public speaking talent.

Kim depends much on address to the masses at campaign rallies, speeches and debates on TV.

Geographically, Seoul's metropolitan area counts much for the PPD presidential candidate. Kim plans to hold mass rallies in this region twice.

He will hold a mass rally at the Yoido Plaza in Seoul Nov. 22 for an initial lead in the presidential race.

The second rally in Seoul will be held on Dec. 13, the same day No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, plans to mobilize the masses for a rally.

The PPD expects the Seoul rally to keep Kim Tae-chung ahead of all other candidates' until election day.

Kim, who already toured Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Inchon, will hold rallies in these major cities again. He will also visit smaller cities and towns.

The PPD has prepared for about 30 policy alternatives. It plans to announce one every day.

But two or three decisive issues will come shortly before the election.

Considering the impact of TV on voters, Kim plans to stress the rights of the masses and unification policy, for which he considers he is the most forceful advocate.

Despite Kim's skill of amplifying his personal appeal through persuasive public address, the PPD is week in organization and campaign funds.

The PPD, which was inaugurated less than a week ago, plans to make up for its organizational weakness by relying on Kim's private organizations and dissident groups for support.

Kim regards the middle and lower classes as his strongholds, but he also regards voters in these groups as most susceptible to the influence of the organizationally and financially stronger ruling party.

To defend its strongholds, Kim plans to rely on dissident groups and labor unions.

The PPD is strong in Kim's native provinces, Chollanam-do and Chollapuk-do, and weak in No's native province of Kyongsangpuk-do, and Kim Yong-sam of Reunification Democratic Party's native province of Kyongsangnam-do.

Kim believes he is viable in Seoul and other areas.

NDRP [Subhead]

Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] has established a campaign situation room at the party headquarters and plans to increase party membership from the current 400,000 to 1.2 million before election day.

Kim's reading is seven million to 8.5 million votes of the total 25.6 million votes.

For that target, Kim will stump major cities, on Saturday Seoul, next Saturday Taejon and on Dec. 5 Pusan.

Kim is currently visiting the small inaugural rallies of the party's local chapters across the country.

Kim'S NDRP formed a special body for campaigning in Seoul and three special committees for campaigning in Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju cities.

By the end of the month, the NDRP plans to have distributed propaganda material across the country, including four million propaganda cartoons, two million pamphlets and a million posters.

The party also plans to recruit five to six hundred campaign staff in each local chapter.

The staff will be composed of 300 youths, a 200-member student service corps and some 100 women service members.

The party also plans to hold many brief meetings between Kim and voters, named the "Dialogue with JP." [Kim Chong-pil]

Early next month, party members in each local chapter will make door-to-door campaign visits, and hold many pro-JP rallies.

The party will then present "future-oriented" election pledges in succession.

The NDRP concentrates on people aged 35 or below, who number 12 million.

Kim will also appeal for support to his alumni of the Seoul National University College of Education, and the eighth class of the Korean Military Academy.

Kim's camp expects the former prime minister to garner 25 percent of votes in Seoul, 35 percent each in Kyonggido and Kangwon-do, 17 percent in Chollanam-do and Chollabuk-do, 24 percent in Kyongsang province and 60 percent in Chungchong province.

Kim is to stump today in Namyangju and Koyang in Kyonggi-do and tomorrow in Pyongtaek and Sosan in Chungchongnam-do.

Security Increased Around Kim Tae-chung SK190233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Article under the rubric "News Analysis": "Candidates Keep Own Security Guards"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung could barely finish his 35-minute speech at a campaign rally Sunday in Taegu as stones and eggs were hurled at him.

Staring right at the attackers who claimed to be his archrival Kim Yong-sam's supporters, Kim told the crowd, "Even if I got hit and died here, I still would not leave until I finished my speech," drawing applause.

But behind the fiery orator's unexpected valor were his "loyal" aides who shielded him with campaign placards, umbrellas and sometimes their own bodies.

A day earlier, Kim Yong-sam had to cut short his speech and hurry to safety during a campaign appearance in Kwangju, the stronghold of Kim Tae-chung. He was unhurt but several of his aides and photographers were injured.

On the same day, the ruling party's candidate No Tae-u was also jeered and pelted with stones during a speech at a campaign rally in Puchon, a city southwest of Seoul. No one was unhurt but his speech was interrupted several times.

Such collective violence against the candidates is making people increasingly doubt if the election itself can be held smoothly. Whenever such a campaign site disturbance occurs, local newspapers and television stations make it a top news story, and call for tighter security for the candidates.

But the candidates and their aides concede that blanket security for a candidate is impossible because candidates have to expose themselves when pushing through crowds and offering handshakes.

The candidates were accompanied by scores of body guards well trained in martial arts during their campaign tours but the guards are almost helpless when hundreds of people become violent as was the case at Kim Yongsam's Kwangju rally.

Beside this reason, the candidates do not like to be surrounded by stout body guards as it creates a negative image among the electorate.

When stones or other objects are thrown at a candidate, the most effective protection available at the moment seems to be campaign pickets or the umbrellas of body guards.

Yet prompted by rising violence at campaign rallies, most candidates are beefing up their security by hiring more guards.

Of the four leading presidential candidates, the ruling party's candidate No boasts the largest security set-up.

When he makes a speech at a campaign rally, he is surrounded by some 30 body guards highly trained in taekwondo and other martial arts.

Joining his security are a 9,630-strong youth service corps, a nationwide organization of young men, which has backed his campaign bid. The corps members are positioned in the crowd here and there to provide "long distance security" to him.

During a campaign speech, No's podium is usually surrounded by five to six rows of body guards and close aides.

When there is no violence, they shout "No Tae-u, No Tae-u," or slogans promoting him to heighten the campaign mood.

When No makes an outing in Seoul, he is accompanied by two body guards in his car, and another four in a car either ahead of or behind his car.

The guards riding in his car reportedly carry weapons for defense against possible terrorist attacks.

The ruling party candidate also receives extra security protection from local police whenever he appears at a key campaign rally.

But despite all these security arrangements, he is still vulnerable to unexpected attacks, particularly when he makes a parade through a crowded street in an open car and mills through the crowd, offering handshakes.

Opposition presidential candidates also used to be protected from possible terrorism by their young party members, who surrounded them at campaign rallies.

But they now seem to need professional security forces to shield them from violence, which often mars their campaigns.

The Reunification Democratic party created the Central Youth Committee recently. The comittee's prime task is to protect RDP candidate Kim Yong-sam at campaign rallies.

A group of 20 or so martial art experts belonging to the committee provides security for Kim at rallies.

Rep. Cho Hong-nae, who holds an eighth grade tackwondo black belt, heads the security force.

After RDP candidate Kim was attacked by mobs in Kwangju last Sunday, the opposition party seriously considered the government's offer of police protection.

Presidential candiate Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy is also relying on a security force of about 20 martial art experts, headed by the candidate's deputy secretary general, Kim Ok-to.

At outdoor rallies, the security force is bolstered by members of a PPD youth organization, who seal the candidate off from the crowd.

Many of the youth organization members are so loyal to Kim that they protect him with their own bodies.

In Pusan on Nov. 1, they defied shards of glass and stones which were thrown at Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Chong-pil, presidential candidate of the New Democratic Republican Party, is also protected by men trained in martial arts.

When Kim Yong-sam is traveling by car, three cars protect him.

Two rings of security guards surround Kim when he is parading in an open car. They are equipped with walkic-talkies, helmets and shields disguised as placards.

Members of Kim Tae-chung's security team wear yellow jackets, the party color.

Paper Says Propaganda Marring Campaign SK180251 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Fliers slandering presidential candidates are being scattered at campaign rallies, sullying the hoped-for "clean campaign."

Campaign posters have been torn down in many areas.

Wall posters announcing the Kwangju rally of Reunification Democratic Party nominee Kim Yong-sam were damaged, apparently as a result of mounting regional animosity.

Many posters for the Taegu rally of Kim Tae-chung, candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy, were also reduced to shreds.

Although authorities have declared a harsh crackdown on acts hurting the campaign atmosphere, "black propaganda" appears to be well and alive and groundless rumors fly high.

Large amounts of printed material slandering the private lives of the candidates appear at virtually every campaign rally.

In one case, 500-odd fliers were scattered around the site of a Nov. 9 rally. The leaflets, issued by the unknown "Student League for Democracy," labeled a candidate a "pumpkin head" and "toady."

The fliers urged the candidate to run for mayor, not president.

Sunday in Changwon at a rally by an opposition candidate, cartoons appeared at many locations cursing a poster depicting the ruling party candidate holding a baby.

Some fliers labeled a candidate as "guilty of the family-destroying crime," The family-destroying crime usually refers to rape.

Some hardened criminals rape housewives in the presence of their family in an attempt to prevent them from reporting the crime to the police.

Home-destroying criminals are usually sentenced to death.

Fliers finding fault with candidates are also mailed to homes.

A resident of Mia-dong in northern Seoul said last week he received mail from the "Modern Information Center that was full of curses against a candidate."

Many campaign posters pasted on walls in Seoul are damaged or destroyed.

Posters for No Tae-u pasted near college campuses were covered with words cursing the ruling party candidate.

Some cunning campaign workers dial ordinary homes late at night using the names of candidates other than those they support to make people disgusted.

Minister Warns Against Campaign Violence SK191020 Seoul YONHAP in English 1009 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—The government Thursday pledged to ensure fair election campaigning for the Dec. 16 presidential election but warned that it will sternly deal with activities hampering fair election.

The government will guarantee presidential candidates to enjoy fair campaign opportunities but will strictly punish activities sabotaging fair election and violation of relevant laws, Culture and Information Minister Yi Ung-hui said in a statement.

The culture and information minister, who serves as the chief government spokesman, said that maximum investigative power will be used to cases of assaulting presidential candidates and violence at campaigning places.

Yi criticized opposition charges that the government connived at or aided the recent violence at a provincial rally sponsored by the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), asserting that the charges were groundless and designed to transfer the responsibility to the government and mislead the opinion.

Kim Yong-sam, RDP's presidential candidate, charged Monday that the government did not try to stop a group of people from interfering with the aborted RDP rally in Kwangju last Saturday and demanded that Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol's cabinet resign to assume responsibility for the incident.

Yi said that any remarks or behaviors designed to arouse regional antagonism or split the national unity should be restrained voluntarily, adding activities damaging fair election atmosphere such as slandering other candidates should be stopped.

8 Arrested, 14 Sought in Pro-Communist Ring SK170731 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—The prosecution announced Tuesday that it has arrested eight students and is seeking another 14 involved in a pro-communist underground ring whose goal is the creation of a socialist government through impure election struggles.

The eight arrested students were charged with violating the national security law.

The prosecution seized 35 types of anti-government printed materials and leaflets which the students prepared by listening to North Korean broadcasts used to indoctrinate leaders of each university's student association.

It said the group, formed last December and named the National Ideology Struggle Committee, was found to have indoctrinated 11 student leaders recruited by ring members with socialist revolution theories advocated by North Korean communist leaders.

In addition, the organization had launched a signature campaign seeking to collect 10 million signatures as a way to bring about a pan-national neutral cabinet in concert with two other student activist organizations, it said.

The ring members were accused of waging impure election campaigns calling for the establishment of a neutral cabinet and the resignation of the currect cabinet led by prime minister Kim Chong-yol.

Police Return Chong Sung-hwan Manuscript SK180245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Police yesterday returned the manuscript of a book of memoirs by former Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa, as it has few problematic remarks, said a spokesman for Yongsan Police Station.

Detectives raided a printing house in Wonhyo-ro southwest of Seoul at 5:30 p.m. Saturday and seized the manuscript to look into whether it had any "groundless rumors."

The soon-to-be published 300-page book deals mainly with his recollections of the "Dec. 12, 1979 incident" in which he was arrested in connection with a probe into the assassination of the then President Pak Chong-hui. Chong was also martial law commander at that time.

Police sources aid Chong and the printing house had strongly demanded that the manuscript be returned to them.

Minister Stresses Increased Defense Alertness SK190257 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Minister of National Defense Chong Ho-yong yesterday made an inspection tour of an Army unit deployed in a coastal area, accompanied by Gen. Oh Cha-pok, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Gen. Pak Hui-tl, Army chief of staff.

The defense minister ordered officers and soldiers to make full preparations for combat operations in the coming winter season.

He was reported to have told the troops to beef up their capability to counter and crush any type of enemy infiltration, predicting that the Communist forces of North Korea will take a pinprick policy this winter against South Korea.

Exports to U.S, Europe To Be Controlled SK190311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean trading firms have decided to control their exports to the United States and European countries through consultations among themselves in an effort to prevent trade frictions with those countries from worsening.

Export industry sources said Thursday that the traders will allow their representatives based in those regions to cooperate with representatives from rival Korean tranding firms to determine the volume or prices of goods to be exported. The representatives based in those regions would also have a permanent consultative committee among themselves to be officially called the Committee for Coordinating Orderly Exports.

In line with the new move, 35 South Korean exporters' associations, including the Textile Exporters Association, held a joint meeting Thursday and discussed detailed plans for operating the consultative committee.

The trading firms have recently made efforts to work out efficient ways to contain the excessive competition among South Korean trading firms in their trade with the United States and the European Community (EC).

Meanwhile, the United States and the EC, while strengthening measures to restrict imports of South Korean-made goods, are allegedly determined to adopt regulations which will forbid imports of counterfeit products, the sources said.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Addresses Economic Association BK171445 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] The government has the ability to reach its objective of a balanced current budget by the year 1989. Currently, the budget is running a deficit. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government's confidence is based on its continuous effort to improve the budget, thus reducing its involvement in the private sector. He said the sector in the country [not further specified] has not yet made sufficient contributions to increase economic growth although the country is currently making a recovery.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was addressing the Ninth Malaysian Economic Association convention in Kuala Lumpur. The current theme is "Strategy for Growth and Competition in Directing the Economy". This reflects the government's and the private sector's common desire to achieve economic progress. The prime minister said the people must not be weak-spirited and easily lose hope toward achieving economic recovery. The achievement made during the past 6 months has been most encouraging. This forms the first stage of achieving the econon.ic strategy of developing various sectors. The country will make greater efforts toward improving the balance of payments next year.

Whatever was achieved during this year has been impressive even though actual economic growth is still sluggish. The government is confident that even though the current inflation rate is low, its efforts will bring it further down next year. These efforts can be clearly seen through the increased use of local resources. Export income also showed positive signs. Production is expanding and the outlook for future involvement by foreign investors is improving.

The flow of foreign investment into the country is increasing and the central bank's reserves have shown a marked increase. The increase of investment flow is permanent despite the Wall Street stock market crash of 19 October. The Malaysian ringgit has continued to be stable. Dr Mahathir also said that in the current situation the country needs brave and creative enterpreneurs. As a supporting factor toward the improvement of economic growth, entrepreneurs should not wait for the recovery of the commodities prices. Rather, they should continue to produce and market their commodities and services. The share market should be used as a nucleus to increase one's capital.

The prime minister also commented on that healthy speculation is the only speculation needed in the share markets.

[Begin recording in English] [Mahathir] Speculation to a certain extent is all right. There must be some speculation to have activity in the stock market, but when the price of shares goes up so high—25 times the value and all that, you can wait till kingdom come, you can never get any dividend to pay for the cost of financing even, only depending upon being able to sell off the shares. And, of course, when a share has no backing, it suddenly collapses and then you are stuck with debts and all kinds of problems. That is why brokers are shot dead and people commit suicide.

[Unidentified interviewer] And then how to stop this?

[Mahathir] People should know that it is dangerous. That is what is happening to them now. They have lost their money. They don't seem to learn from this experience which has twice happened already. It happened once during the Pan-El thing, now it has happened again. You can't blame other people, you can't blame the government for these things. [end recording]

Singapore

Dietmen Visit Singapore House Speaker OW190445 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Singapore, Nov.17 KYODO—A three-member Japanese parliamentary delegation, led by Teru Miyata of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, met Yeoh Ghim Seng, Singapore's speaker of Parliament Tuesday.

The three extended greetings from Noboru Takeshita, Japan's new minister, and conveyed his hope that Singapore and Japan would continue their cordial political and economic relationships.

The other two Diet members are Hideki Miyazai of the LDP and Sango Sato of the Japan Socialist Party.

The Japanese delegation, which arrived here Monday night at the invitation of Yeoh, is returning a visit to Japan last March by five Singaporean parliamentarians.

The Japanese visitors also called on Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Sends Personal Letter to Sihanouk BK190053 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has received a personal letter from People's Republic of Kampuchea Prime Minister Hun Sen requesting a meeting. Hun Sen's agreement to send the letter, which was said by a source to have been "written in extremely polite terms", apparently removes any obstacles to a meeting between the two, who represent the two sides of the Kampuchean conflict.

The letter was delivered to Sihanouk in France, where Hun Sen is due to arrive next month for a conference of the French Communist Party. [passage omitted]

The letter took some time to reach the prince in Paris, said a source, because since France has no diplomatic relations with the PRK, the letter went via Moscow.

The meeting, if it takes place, will represent a major breakthrough in the Kampuchean stalemate and should pave the way for an encounter between Sihanouk and a Vietnamese figure.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister and Politburo member Nguyen Co Thach is expected in Paris for the communist meeting, and French and Khmer sources confirm his desire to meet Sihanouk.

A Vietnamese source said such a meeting "was still under consideration".

Sihanouk sees his meeting with Hun Sen as a first step that must be followed by negotiations with Vietnam, and any results should be guaranteed by an international conference of the countries directly or indirectly involved and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and France.

The idea of a Geneva-type international conference has been approved by the PRK, Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Communique on Hungarian Delegation's Visit BK181429 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 87

["Communique"—date and issuing organization not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK National Assembly, a high-ranking delegation from the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Comrade Istvan Sarlos will pay an official friendship visit to the PRK very soon.

Report on First 10 Months of Exports, Imports BK171254 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1055 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 17—The volume of export by the Kampuchea Export and Import Corporation under the Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade in the first 10 months of this year increased by 10 times over the corresponding period of 1979, the first year of the country's liberation.

The main items for export were rubber, timber, beans, red maize and car tyres. So far, Kampuchea has trade relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries, and Japan as well. In the meantime, the corporation achieved 97 percent of its import plan, an increase of about 130 percent over the 1986's figure. Cloth, chemical fertilizer, vehicles, tractors, cement, fuel and raw materials for light industry are the main imported articles.

Sihanouk Urges India To Resume Chairmanship BK180705 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, has stressed to Mr Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, that only with the convening of another Geneva international conference will the Cambodian problem be resolved and that the International Control Commission [ICC] chaired by India can carry out its duty in Cambodia in accordance with the resolution on the settlement of the Cambodian problem at such a Geneva conference.

In a telegram dated 6 October 1987 to his son, Prince Norodom Rannarit who is Prince Sihanouk's personal representative in Cambodia and Asia and the commander in chief of the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army], Prince Norodom Sihanouk noted that on 5 October 1987 he granted a lengthy audience to Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, during which the Cambodian problem was discussed.

During the audience, Prince Sihanouk said that the only possible way to settle the Cambodian problem is a Geneva international conference. The prince also confirmed his support for India to resume its duty as chairman of the ICC in Cambodia which may fulfill an important, control duty in Cambodia following the settlement of this problem during such a Geneva conference, firstly, to control the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia; secondly, to control and prevent any groups of the Cambodian armed forces from firing at each other and to ensure the neutrality of and peace in Cambodia; and, thirdly, to control and supervise the general elections in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk said that he would like this ICC to be in Cambodia for at least 5 or 10 years. The prince said that Natwar Singh, on behalf of India and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, reassured him that India would make further efforts to enable Cambodia to fully restore its independence, neutrality, and nonaligned status.

The prince also stressed the need to make Cambodia a noncommunist and a fully independent country and the need for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to pay an important role in arranging this Geneva international conference.

Natwar Singh said that he fully supported this idea and that India would contact Mr Perez de Cuellar, Britain, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the Phnom Penh regime in order to inform them about the prince's desire and proposal regarding the Cambodian problem.

Natwar Singh told the prince that Vietnam is truly sincere in its intention to withdraw the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia as scheduled in 1990 or even before that.

Vietnamese Battalion Commander Killed in Takeo BK180154 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Nov 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Takeo battlefield: On the night of 13 November, our national army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers attacked a battalion position and a company position located at Ta Ong and Ta Moeng dikes in Kus commune, Tram Kak District. We killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander and a company commander, and wounded 16 others. We destroyed 34 assorted guns—a 60-mm mortar, 3 B-40's and B-41's, 2 drum-magazine machine guns, 15 AK's, 8 AR-15's, and 5 SK's—16 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized 23 assorted guns—2 drum-magazine machine guns, 12 AK's, 8 AR-15's, and a pistol—a case of AK ammunition, 200 AR-15 rounds, 12 hand grenades, 5 B-40 rockets, and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Returnees in Kompong Thom

Phnom Penh, 16 Nov (SPK)—In October alone, 72 enemy soldiers reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities of Kompong Thom Province, 150 Km north of Phnom Penh. These returnees, including 59 Pol Potists, brought along with them 26 weapons and a considerable amount of other war materiel. During the first 10 months of this year, the revolutionary power of

this province welcomed back 665 former misled persons, 42 more than the same period last year. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 16 Nov 87 BK]

Indonesia

Mokhtar Announces Meeting With Vietnamese BK190749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 19 Nov 87

Hong Kong, Nov 19 (AFP)—Indonesian and Vietnamese officials will meet on the holiday island of Bali next week to pave the way for a "cocktail party" meeting between Cambodia's warring factions, it was announced here Thursday.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told parliament Jakarta and Hanoi were still intent on organising the meeting in a bid to solve the Cambodian problem despite plans by France to stage a conference on the issue next month in Paris.

"The Paris meeting, if staged, will encourage the holding of the cocktail party," Mr Mokhtar said.

Reports from Paris suggested that a meeting between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime, Hun Sen, would take place between December 12 and 30.

Mr Mokhtar and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, agreed on the informal cocktail party idea in July during a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City. But the concept was thwarted by Indonesia's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which insisted that Hanoi should be included in any meeting to settle the nine-year Cambodian conflict.

ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, backs Prince Sihanouk's forces which are fighting to oust an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia since 1979

The Bali meeting of the Indonesia-Vietnam working group is scheduled for November 23-24.

Mr Mokhtar said France, along with Romania, Austria, India, Japan, Australia and Yugoslavia, had expressed interest in taking an active part in the Cambodian diplomacy.

"Indonesia does not see (these efforts) as competition and regards them (instead) as complementing efforts towards a peaceful settlement for the Cambodian issue," he said. He described the Cambodian problem as the main obstruction to ASEAN's plans to make the Southeast Asia region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, a concept which he said would be discussed further when ASEAN heads of state meet in Manila in December.

Mokhtar Briefs House on East Timor, Fiji BK190744 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says that the Indonesian Government has simultaneously conducted a two-pronged approach to the East Timor issue since 1983. First, indonesia is lobbying for votes of support to face possible voting in the United Nations. Second, Indonesia is conducting contacts and dialogue with Portugal under the auspices of the UN secretary general to seek a comprehensive solution acceptable to Portugal and the international community.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja disclosed this during a working meeting with Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta this afternoon. According to Minister Mokhtar, these efforts have succeeded in delaying discussions on the East Timor issue in the UN General Assembly sessions for the past 5 years. Minister Mokhtar said that the Indonesian Government adopts a defensive stand on the East Timor issue in the United Nations. Being on the offensive, Indonesia might be at high risk because several countries supporting us might not necessarily support Indonesian-sponsored resolutions which assert that the East Timor issue is resolved.

Touching on the Fiji issue, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Indonesia will continue to develop better relations with Fiji. However, relations with the Rabuka regime should not be allowed to give an impression that Indonesia tolerates unconstitutional acts such as coups and sides with a certain ethnic group.

Discusses ASEAN Summit
By 190734 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Indonesia wants to see next month's ASEAN summit in Manila reach an agreement in which ASEAN countries can give each other greater political commitment so the private sectors in the regional grouping can enhance cooperation in trade, economics, and investments.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the remarks today at a hearing with parliament's Commission I when he was asked by the commission what the maximal results are that Indonesia wishes to achieve at the ASEAN summit, scheduled for 14-16 December in Manila.

Mokhtar said that Indonesia placed more importance on the summit's substance. Talking about the summit's security arrangements, the foreign minister said Indonesia and other countries would discuss the possibility of simplifying the summit's protocol procedures with the Philippine side.

Speaking on the current situation in Malaysia, Mokhtar said he believes that it is that country's own internal affairs. He added that Indonesia always closely monitors the developments in neighboring countries, especially ASEAN member countries. He said that the situation in Malaysia will not affect and will not be discussed at the ASEAN summit.

Philippines' Manglapus Meets With Mokhtar BK180317 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0300 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Jakarta. 18 Nov (ANTARA-OANA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister [FM] Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja met with his Philippine counterpart Raul Manglapus here Tuesday to discuss various issues including trade and the borderline near Miangas Island.

FM Mokhtar told reporters that it was high time to discuss the border issue as the Philippines was preparing a draft of its law on the borderlines encircling the archipelagic country.

It is expected that the draft would also include the frontier of Miangas Island which is just south of Mindanao Island.

Formerly the two states had been postponing the border issue due to the fact that the results of the international Convention on the Law of the Sea was still not clear, said Minister Mokhtar.

But now since both parties have ratified the convention, the border issue is expected to be solved on the basis of the convention.

Meanwhile, Manglapus, who arrived here Monday evening for a two-day visit, responded that he would checklist Mokhtar's suggestions and study them thoroughly since the issue was something new coming from the Indonesian foreign minister.

Miangas Island is located in the Sangir Talaud Islands in the province of North Sulawesi.

A special committee led by Max Hubert in 1928 had recognized the inclusion of Miangas Island into Sulawesi (Celebes during the Dutch colonial period) now part of Indonesia and later it was confirmed in the Indonesia-Philippines Extradition Agreement in 1976.

The two ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) foreign ministers also talked about the American military bases in the Philippines which have attracted many observers in the ASEAN region.

Mokhtar said that Manglapus reiterated that the United States military bases would not be included in the agenda of the Third ASEAN Summit in Manila on December 14-16.

The attitude to express ASEAN's stand on the U.S. military bases was merely Manglapus' opinion and not the Philippine Government's which obviously still reserved any open opinion up to the expiry date of the contracts on the bases in 1991.

Mokhtar pointed out that Indonesia would remain neutral, meaning that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines were exclusively Philippines-U.S. affairs no matter how important the bases were.

Before visiting Indonesia, Manglapus went to Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. Until recently only Singapore had openly expressed its views on the U.S. military bases.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew last week aired his opinion that the U.S. bases in Clark and Subic Bay (Philippines) should be maintained for the bases had supported the economic growth of Asian States like South Korea and Taiwan. Apart from that the existence of American military bases also created a security balance in the Southeast Asian region.

Manglapus commented that Lee's view was both logical and interesting. The Philippine foreign minister is scheduled to return to his country Wednesday.

Leaves Jakarta

BK190855 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus left Jakarta yesterday, convinced that Southeast Asia's defense and security does not come from the establishment of military alliances but from what President Suharto has repeatedly described as the national resilience of every country in the region. Mr Manglapus made the remarks in an interview with the *Jakarta Post* newspaper moments before leaving Sukarno-Hatta Airport in Jakarta yesterday. He also stated that it has been the Philippines' position in keeping with its commitment in ASEAN that the ultimate strategy for security in Southeast Asia is neutrality as contained in the ZOP-FAN—zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality—declaration issued in Kuala Lumpur in 1971.

The new Philippine foreign secretary ended his 2-day visit to Indonesia yesterday in a series of ASEAN trips which was said to be introductory calls but at the same time also was part of preparations for the upcoming ASEAN summit in Manila from 14 through 16 December.

Spokesman Denies Murdani Funded PNG Election BK180140 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Nov 87 pp 1, 16

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Nov (KOMPAS)—Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani has strongly denied reports from Port Moresby to the effect that he gave financial assistance to Edward Ramu Diro, or Ted Diro, for the election campaigns of the People's Action Party [PAP] in the PNG last July.

Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces Information Center, Brigadier General P. Damanik, said in Jakarta on Tuesday [10 November] that Gen Murdani has never given any money either to Ted Diro or to other PNG officials. "Such a thing has never happened," Brig Gen Damanik told newsmen.

Foreign press reports from Port Moresby say that Ted Diro, a former PNG forestry minister, admitted that he had received \$139,400 from Gen Murdani to finance the PAP's election campaign last July. The testimony was given by Ted Diro, who used to be the PNG Armed Forces commander, to a commission of inquiry consisting of Australian investigators hired by the PNG Forestry Ministry. The results of the inquiry were announced on Monday. Diro claimed to have asked for financial assistance for his party when he visited Indonesia in his capacity as PNG foreign minister to sign the Treaty of Mutual Respect, Friendship, and Cooperation in Jakarta last March. Earlier, he was also reportedly dealing in the timber industry.

Ted Diro, 41, said that he had received the money from Gen Murdani, not from the Indonesian Government. According to PNG law, it is illegal for a party leader to raise funds for election campaigns using his position as a cabinet minister. Diro has now announced his resignation as minister in PNG Prime Minister Paias Wingti's cabinet.

Besides issuing a denial over the reports, the chief of the Armed Forces Information Center also pointed out that certain groups had deliberately fabricated such reports because they were not happy to see the current excellent relations between Indonesia and PNG. He noted that this was not the first time that such reports had appeared and that they were deliberately created because relations between the two countries are flourishing.

Brig Gen Damanik also noted that the issue first surfaced when there was a dialogue session between the Jakarta-based Center for Strategic and International Studies and the PNG Institute of Applied Social and

Economic Research in Port Moresby on 26-27 October. At that time, an allegation surfaced in the media that an Indonesian diplomat had given funds to Ted Diro for his election campaigns. An Australian timber businessman, Peter Chen, was also mentioned as having given money to Diro.

The second allegation which mentioned Gen Murdani's name appeared during the 6th session of the Indonesian-PNG Joint Border Committee in Madang in northern PNG on Monday. The Indonesian delegation was led by Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam. "The two incidents have led us to believe that there are groups who deliberately fabricated such reports because they are not happy to see the good relations and cooperation between the two countries," Brig Gen Damanik said.

When asked by newsmen to identify the groups, Brig Gen Damanik said that the issue tends to be political and is related to PNG internal affairs. "We should not interfere in it," he said. He stressed the excellent bilateral relations, citing the Indonesian Armed Forces' offer to give military uniforms for two battalions of the PNG Armed Forces. Indonesia is now still waiting for PNG's reply to the offer.

According to our records, the PNG Army consists of two infantry battalions and one engineering battalion as well as several logistics and signal units.

Laos

ASEAN Said 'Obstructing' Efforts on Cambodia BK180520 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Feature: "Who Has Obstructed a Peaceful Settlement of the Cambodian Problem?"]

[Text] A news report from Bangkok, Thailand, a few days ago said that certain representatives of the ASEAN group are running riot over the Cambodian issue. Political observers of various countries in the region have varying points of view on this, but most of them agree that the ASEAN representatives are acting in a manner which obstructs agreement on the Cambodian issue instead of promoting the settlement of all problems concerning Cambodia. This is because they have set many unacceptable conditions which do not serve the national interests of Cambodia. More serious still, according to Armacost, deputy U.S. secretary of state, in his recent news conference in Bangkok, the representatives of the ASEAN group have even asked the United States to help put pressures on Vietnam and Cambodia as well as the Soviet Union to force them to soften their stand on the Cambodia issue.

This is another case of insistence being placed on only one point, that is to have the Vietnamese volunteer troops withdraw from Cambodia right away. This insistence has actually been made to serve the propaganda purpose. To put it another way, it is a dishonest act. They have also slandered Vietnam's policy by saying that it is detrimental to neighboring countries. Moreover, they have distorted the true situation in Cambodia which has asked for help for its security.

The enemies of the Cambodian people have not mentioned the tense situation along the Thai-Cambodian border where the the Pol Pot clique of bandits, which has been supplied with weapons by foreign countries, have mobilized its troops to create disorder and disturb tranquillity. Nevertheless, Vietnam has continued to systematically withdraw its volunteer troops from Cambodia taking into account the security interests of Cambodia and the maturity and strength of the Cambodian army. So far, Vietnamese troops have already been withdrawn from Cambodia on five occasions. An official announcement has also been made that the sixth batch of the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia soon. In addition, invitations have been extended to various countries to send observers to witness the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. How can it be said that Vietnam's policy is detrimental to neighboring countries? If it were true as slandered, certain actions must have been conducted arrogantly by Vietnam.

But, it is apparent that it has been almost 8 years since Vietnam, together with Laos and Cambodia, have made efforts to maintain and promote good-neighborliness among the various countries in Southeast Asia and that some success has been achieved. In the recent past, the national reconciliation policy of Cambodia has been widely welcomed. According to this policy, a proposal has been made for talks on reconciliation among various Cambodian factions, with the exception of Pol Pot and his close lackey associates who massacred some 3 million Cambodian compatriots.

Another point of hope is that an agreement has been reached on a meeting and talks between chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris in December this year. If the meeting is held, there will be possibilities that many problems of disagreement can be settled, that concord can be achieved on domestic and foreign issues, and that the situation, both domestic and foreign, can be consolidated and normalized. All these important initiatives are aimed at paving the way for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Still, efforts have been made to undermine these initiatives by certain representatives of the ASEAN group. According to certain news sources, these ASEAN representatives have even held secret meetings in Bangkok, Thailand. News has even been spread in advance that the meeting and talks between Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the near future will only meet with failure.

Foreign Ministry Delegation To Visit PRC BK181335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Nov 87

["Press Release of Foreign Affairs Ministry"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRC Foreign Ministry, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Khamphai Boupha, first deputy foreign affairs minister, will pay a visit to the PRC at the end of November.

[Dated] Vientiane, 18 November 1987.

Activities of Visiting Hungarian Delegation BK171303 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] At the invitation of the SPC of the LPDR, a high-level delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] National Assembly, led by Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee and president of the HPR National Assembly, arrived in Vientiane this afternoon to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

Istvan Sarlos led the delegation in laying a wreath at the Unnamed Heroes Memorial Monument to pay tribute to our Lao revolutionary combatants. He then paid a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee.

During the conversation between the host and guest—held under an atmosphere of profound friendship and fraternal intimacy—Phoumi Vongvichit highly valued the visit to Laos by the Hungarian delegation, which would serve to further strengthen the existing relations and exchange of experience in various fields between Laos and Hungary. He also thanked the Hungarian party and government for rendering precious assistance to national development and socialist construction in the LPDR in the past, as well as the present. At the same time, he expressed his wish that the Hungarian delegation's visit to Laos be a brilliant success.

Istvan Sarlos informed Phoumi Vongvichit about the current internal situation in Hungary and about state and socioeconomic management in Hungary at present He also thanked the Lao side for according a warm welcome to the delegation upon its arrival.

After the delegation paid the courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, talks on people's council work were held between the Lao and Hungarian sides. The Lao side was headed at the talks by Maichantan Sengmani, Political Bureau member and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and head of the Party and State Inspection Committee, and the Hungarian side by Istvan Sarlos,

member of the MSZMP Central Committee and president of the HPR National Assembly. During the talks, the two sides discussed the situation of people's council work in each country, especially the working pattern, organizational structure, responsibility, and role of the people's council, and other types of work aimed at exchanging experiences with each other so as to effect changes and development in people's council work in the two countries.

Somlat Chanthamat Meets Bulgarian Delegation BK181035 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL)—Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Propaganda and Ideology Training Board, on November 16 received a delegation of the Ideological Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by its deputy-head Doctor of Philosophy Vassilmomov.

The sides discussed problems relating to the propaganda and training work, particularly cooperation in the field between the two countries,

Somlat Chanthamat welcomed the delegation and expressed the hope that the visit will contribute to further strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

The Bulgarian delegation arrived here on November 14 and left today.

Kaysone Phomvihan Greets Japanese Premier BK171006 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR has sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Mr. Noboru Takeshita, prime minister of Japan.

The message reads:

"I would like to present to you my sincere congratulations and my best wishes on the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of Japan. May I wish you successes in your noble task.

"I am confident that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened for the benefit of our two peoples as well as for peace in Asia and in the world." Phoun Sipaseut Greets Japanese Counterpart BK171008 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has sent a message of congratulations to his Japanese counterpart, which reads:

"On the occasion of your appointment as minister for foreign affairs of Japan, I would like to present to you my warm congratulations.

"I am confident that the good existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further expanded and fruitful for the benefit of our two peoples as well as for peace, stability and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world."

Paper Urges Emulation Campaign Promotion BK171243 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Unattributed editorial: "Continue To Organize the Emulation Campaign To Score Achievements To Welcome the 12th Anniversary of the 2 December National Day in an Extensive Manner"]

[Text] While our entire party, Army, and people are paying attention to organizing and translating the spirit and contents of the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress, we are also joyously organizing an emulation campaign to score achievements to pay tribute to an important historical day—the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the USSR. We have recorded numerous successes in fulfilling our tasks. From now on, we are entrusted with a heavy responsibility to organize the emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the 12th anniversary of our 2 December national day.

To translate this spirit into reality so that brilliant great achievements can be scored, it is necessary that all leading units, offices, organizations, and cadres be responsible for carrying out this task by marching forward with a new posture and new thinking so as to score as many achievements as we can to pay tribute to the 12th anniversary of the 2 December founding of the LPDR. Relying on the primary duties of all units and offices in our entire nation, campaigns have scored achievements in various forms and colors. We have recorded numerous satisfactory achievements in these campaigns. Our front line units in charge of defending the western border have managed to effectively fulfill their national defense and security maintenance duties and to positively contribute to building the people's grass-roots foundations along the border, thereby basically maintaining peace in the western and northern border areas. They have maintained a high sense of

vigilance to smash all subversive schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries and their henchmen. For example, divisions E and B, as well as other units, have scored achievements in defending the country and tracking down enemy elements so as to maintain public security in the areas under their jurisdiction. They have also paid attention to organizing strategic and tactical combat training sessions for officers and men, and to raising the standard of command techniques for cadres and combatants. The organization of the emulation campaign must be displayed in practical deeds in carrying out work. Attention must be paid to simultaneously consolidating and drawing on experience, and commending those persons and units that score achievements. Party cadres and members must always act as models who appreciate the duty, direction, and contents of the emulation campaign in each period. The emulation campaign must ensure both the quality and quantity of achievements. Efforts must be made to avoid carrying out any generalized emulation campaigns without trying to draw lessons from them, thereby failing to fulfill any expected targets.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, attention must first be paid to encouraging all leading and command cadres, and the mass organizations at all levels must increase their responsibilities in carrying out all kinds of work. They must know how to seize any favorable opportunities and conditions for promoting the emulation campaign. Youth, women's, and trade unions must act as the principal factors in carrying out the campaigns under the guidance of party cells.

In carrying out the campaigns, all national defense and public security forces must compete with one another in making combat preparations, strictly maintaining discipline, being strong organizationally and firm ideologically and politically, relentlessly executing patrol duties to maintain public order in the areas under their responsibility, and striving to increase production and to study culture in accordance with the conditions and reality of each unit. All offices, organizations, schools, hospitals, factories, and specialized units must pay attention to competing with one another in consolidating organization and discipline, studying politics and culture, increasing their specialized knowledge, increasing production, and upgrading and raising their knowledge and capabilities. Party cells must be used as the basis for organizing and guiding the mass organizations at all levels. A line of negative thinking and a lack of responsibility must be avoided.

In order to make the atmosphere in carrying out the emulation campaigns to welcome the historical day of our nation more meaningful and significant, party committees and commanders at all levels must outline detailed plans for implementation. For example, the contents and objectives of the campaigns must be outlined to conform to the duties of their respective units;

mobilization work must be relentlessly executed. Only by doing so will we be able to triumphantly carry out the emulation campaign to welcome the 2 December national day.

Briefs

Asian Student Group Visits

Vientiane, November 17 (KPL)—A delegation of the Asian Students' Association led by its coordinator, Rael Hipolito, arrived here on November 14 for a friendship visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union. The delegation, consisting of representatives of more than 10 countries, will stay here till November 19. [Text] / Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 17 Nov 87 BK]

Philippines

Communist Admits Error in Assassinations HK191053 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP)—An error in the choice of targets by Philippine communist guerrillas resulted in the assassination of three Americans and a Filipino near a U.S. air base last month, a source close to the communist underground said here Thursday.

He was speaking as U.S. authorities ended security exercises at Clark Air Base and nearby Subic naval base which have been threatened with attack by communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels, official military spokesmen said.

When communist assassination squads were given the green light to attack, the insurgent leadership thought the units' targets would be "important" people, such as high-ranking U.S. military officials, the communist source said.

Instead, the victims were two U.S. non-commissioned officers, one U.S. civilian and a Filipino.

The mistake would explain why the NPA did not claim responsibility for the October 28 attacks outside Clark Air Base, while vowing to attack U.S. citizens involved in the counter-insurgency a few days later, analysts said.

Police have formally accused 19 suspected communist rebels of the four murders, the official *Philippine News Agency* (PNA) said here Tuesday.

All but one of the 19 suspects were at large, PNA said, citing records from the public prosecutor's office in Angeles City north of here.

Police filed a murder complaint Wednesday with state prosecutors, who would file the formal court charges, PNA said.

The charges were based on statements made to police by three self-confessed NPA guerrillas who will be used as state witnesses if the public prosecutor elevates the charges in court, PNA said.

A complaint of attempted murder was also lodged against the suspects for attacking a U.S. Air Force captain, who was wounded in an ambush, PNA said.

Philippine police have said one of the three witnesses had confessed involvement in the attacks, which he reportedly described as retaliation for the admission to the base hospital of three Filipinos wounded in an NPA ambush.

Meanwhile, U.S. military spokesmen said the overnight internal security drills at the U.S. bases ended early Thursday and that travel restrictions for servicemen had been relaxed.

Subic spokesman James O'Leary said the drills were an "anti-terrorist exercise" to test the readiness of U.S. facilities against "potential communist attack."

Clark servicemen and their dependents had been barred from non-essential travel outside the base immediately after the killings. U.S. citizens in Manila also said they had received instructions from the U.S. Embassy to take elementary security measures.

Fugitive Soldier Surrenders 18 November BK181642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP)—A soldier linked to a bloody coup attempt in August surrendered to military authorities here Wednesday, military spokesmen said.

Airman Rogelio Concepcion surrendered at the suburban Manila Armed Forces Headquarters and is undergoing interrogation, they added.

He is the second rebel soldier to surrender to authorities in the past two days. Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Navida, a close aide to fugitive Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led the August 28 coup attempt, surrendered Tuesday.

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto told reporters Wednesday he expected more of the estimated 150 officers and men who are still in hiding like Col. Honasan to give themselves up.

Lt. Col. Navida's surrender was "demoralizing to some of them," he said.

President Aquino Bill Drops Claims to Sabah HK191001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino filed an urgent bill in the Senate Thursday formally dropping a Philippine claim to Malaysia's oil and timber-rich Sabah state, a senator said here.

The bill, which if approved would remove a 24-year-old irritant between the neighbours, was filed less than a month before leaders of the two countries attend the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit here.

But diplomats here said the bill, which defines the limits of Philippines territory, might raise fresh problems for Manila because it claims the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea as part of the Philippines. The island group is also claimed by China, Vietnam and Taiwan.

Malaysia claims that two islands in the Spratly's group lie within its exclusive economic zone.

The bill's sponsor Leticia Shahani, who is chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee, said that Mrs. Aquino wanted the Sabah issue settled before the ASEAN summit here December 14-15 and had signed a covering letter asking for urgent action by the Senate.

"I expect no stiff opposition (in the Senate) to the measure," the senator added.

"It is our hope that with the passage of this bill in the Senate and the House, relations between the Philippines and Malaysia will improve."

The foreign affairs department maintained that settlement of the Sabah issue was not connected to the ASEAN summit, but some observers see it as a gesture to ensure Malaysia's attendance at the meeting.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan last week welcomed his Philippine counterpart Raul Manglapus' announcement that the bill would be filed before the summit.

Sabah, also known as North Borneo, had been controlled by the sultan of Sulu in the southern Philippines until it was leased to European traders in 1881.

It was subsequently proclaimed a British protectorate and made part of independent Malaysia in 1963, when the Philippine claim was lodged.

The bill will likely face opposition from the heirs of the sultan of Sulu, who are claiming compensation.

Mrs. Shahani told reporters "discussions on the proprietary right of the heir of the sultan of Sulu will continue" in the senate, but added that it it would take about 18 months to settle the matter.

ASEAN also groups Brunei, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

Survey Shows Increased Aquino Popularity HK18073 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] President Aquino has scored a high performance rating in a recent nationwide survey. An earlier 66% approval rating rose to 77% in Metro Manila after the president gave a speech before a businessmen's conference last October 20. The survey also indicated that the president would win against Vice President Salvador Laurel if a presidential election were held soon.

Communists To Field Presidential Candidate HK180251 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos says the communist rebels plan to field their own candidate in the next presidential election as part of a three-tiered program to grab power. Quoting military intelligence reports, Ramos told students at the University of the Philippines the communist plan to grab power through the ballot was part of a 60 [as heard]-year program implemented in 1986. Under the plan, the general said, the first stage is to put sympathizers in official positions, the second stage is to infiltrate sensitive positions in government, and the third is to run a candidate in the 1992 presidential election.

Senator Warns of NDF Threat to Americans HK171527 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 17 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Any attempt by the National Democratic Front to carry out the threat to kill Americans in Mindanao would invite possible American military intervention.

This was the reaction yesterday by Sen. Aquilino Pimentel to the circular purportedly issued by the communist-controlled NDF's Mindanao chapter threatening to kill Americans.

"Killing Americans could be a valid ground for them to send not only more arms, but also troops. That we do not want to happen," the solon told newsmen in Cagayan de Oro City.

Pimentel called the NDF statement a bait that will justify American intervention. "It is a wrong move to start killing Americans," he added.

The NDF circular was issued shortly after the series of bombings in Misamis Oriental last month, including those at the Pepsi plant and the Philippine Packing Corporation complex in Bogo just outside Cagayan de Oro City.

A communist suspect who was captured by the military subsequently detailed rebel plans to isolate Cagayan de Oro City by destroying bridges linking it to other parts of the province.

Pimentel, however, suspected that the bombings were instigated by extreme rightists to attract attention.

Meanwhile, four New People's Army rebels Sunday were killed by soldiers who chanced on them while they were planting land mines in a dirt road in Barangay Salaysay, Quezon, Bukidnon.

Brig. Gen. Manuel Dizon, 3-4th Brigade commander, said the soldiers recovered two Garands, a Carbine, an Armalite and four claymore mines.

General Sotelo Cites Flying Regulations HK171155 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] General Sotelo today confirmed that the Air Force pilots who were killed in the recent helicopter crashes violated Air Force laws. A general and other military men were killed in the Huey helicopter crashes in Cebu and Basilan over the past 2 days. Air Force spokesman Colonel Pablo Gonzales said Gen Sotelo criticized an Air Force chief in a news conference this afternoon for saying that military planes are flying coffins.

[Begin Gonzales recording] Gen Sotelo confirmed that the two plane flights went against Philippine Air Force regulations because they flew after sunset. The regulations say that a helicopter should not be flown after sunset because the pilot's vision can be very limited at that time of day. He cited as an example the fate of the two helicopters saying that besides flying at nightfall they also persevered with the trips despite the rain. He denied that our helicopters are flying coffins. The papers quoted General Abadilla as saying that accidents can happen anytime, but no pilot will use a plane without being assured of its good condition. [end recording]

Cardinal Jaime Sin Discusses China Trip HK191005 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] His Eminence Jaime L. Cardinal Sin arrived in Manila at 1140 today after a 9-day visit to China at the invitation of the Association for Friendship With the PRC. The cardinal's entourage included Father Esmel Sulwaga, S.J. [Society of Jesus], Father Jose Calle, S.J., Father Socrates Villegas, Peachie Yamsuan of Metro Manila, photographer Noli Yamsuan, and Mr Ernest Go.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Veritas upon his arrival this morning, Cardinal Sin declared that his visit to Xiamen was excellent and that he inaugurated a bank there. Let us listen to an interview he gave to P.D. Lamindao.

[Begin recording in English] [Lamindao] Welcome home, Your Eminence.

[Sin] Thank You.

[Lamindao] Do you have a statement for our people in the Philippines?

[Sin] Well, I have been in the PRC for 9 days, and it was so timely that after the change of government, I was able to see Premier and General Secretary Zhao Ziyang. You know, it is the first time that two positions are placed in one person. And I saw him. We were supposed to see him for only 30 minutes, but it was extended to an hour and a half. And it was a very frank dialogue about the situation in China, her relations with other countries, and I took advantage of talking about the relationship with the Catholic Church.

[Lamindao] Your Eminence, what do you think is the significant result of this trip to China?

[Sin] It was providential. Now, the follow-up will come. Of course, they still do not know about acculturation and inculturation, because they are so afraid that the European influence will again dominate in the PRC. However, I said that in our documents of the Second Vatican Council, we have already discussed what is acculturation and what is inculturation. Because, of course, foreign influences will come into China if you open the country for foreign investors. However, acculturation means that you will reject the things that are against the culture of China, and you will integrate those beautiful things and ideas for the welfare and progress of China, and that is called inculturation.

I talked to him about the idea in the church about collegiality, coresponsibility, subsidiary, maturity, and he said: What is that? I said that the church will never interfere in the local government of the church, like, for example, in the appointment of bishops. In the Philippines, the Conference of the Bishops will send three names to the Holy See and the pope chooses one. But in Germany, they have a different system. The chapters of the difference dioceses will send the names to the Holy See, and the Holy See chooses three names and then it will be returned to the chapter and the chapter chooses one. So, it differs in every country, and this is respect for the local church. Now, when it comes to politics, of course, we should not interfere in partisan politics, but there is always some leeway when, for example, we have to say something about the moral aspects of this human activity which is called politics.

[Lamindao] Your Eminence, a common question we received was that there was a prospect of reconciling the Patriotic Church of China with that of the Vatican, and the Chinese Government establishing relations with the Vatican?

[Sin] You see, the patriotic bishops are there, I saw them, and deep in their hearts, I think they would agree about the doctrine of the church concerning the supremacy of the Holy Father. They are very kind. I visited all of them, and it seems that there is no tension. However, because of 40 years of miscommunications, there are those who are loyal to the Holy See, who are not in touch with the real world, and therefore there is some confusion. But even among the members of our family, we have some confusion, and we can solve that problem very soon.

Now concerning the relationship with the Holy See, I think that is easy because their two conditions are: One, Taiwan, and two, interference. But I think these could be solved through continued dialogues.

[Lamindao] Your Eminence, when you were in China, there was an issue that there was an alleged smuggling of arms from China to the Philippines. Have you noticed any reaction from the Chinese Government?

[Sin] Well, I was informed by the ambassador of the Philippines to China that the Government of China has promised they will not interfere in any political struggle in our country.

[Lamindao] Your Eminence, what is the reaction of the Chinese people regarding our political situation in our country?

[Sin] They know the situation through reports, but they are also of the opinion that Mrs Aquino should continue as president of the Republic of the Philippines.

[Lamindao] Last question, Your Eminence, did you have a family reunion with your relatives in China?

[Sin] I was able to see them. They are very noisy, as all Chinese are, and I was able to see all my relatives, nephews, nieces in Xiamen, and wife of my brother, Jose. In Shanghai I saw my son, Donald, and his wife and his son. And I saw my niece in Shanghai, who is a pharmacist and has two daughters who are teachers in the public schools.

[Lamindao] Another question, what is the difference between your first visit and your second visit?

[Sin] The first one was very rough because it was like plowing the field. This one is beautiful, very beautiful. It was well prepared. So I could say that there is a process in our relationship. The first, I was trying to build this friendly relationship; now, we were able to talk frankly, and this was the first time in Xiamen, they gathered all the people and they allowed me to talk. And I talked

about how to achieve friendship and peace, so we went down to history, philosophy, and we concluded that there can be no real peace, no real friendship unless it is founded in God. And they were very happy.

[Lamindao] Thank you, Your Eminence.

[Sin] Now, I was able to inaugurate a bank owned by Mr Ernie Go, and this bank is a foreign bank. This is the first bank owned by a foreign individual that was allowed. So I inaugurated, I used my miter, and they were so happy. This is the first time a bank is being inaugurated in Xiamen. And when we threw the coins, they were surprised so we had to explain. There was a banquet. Yesterday, I was very tired. I delivered around five speeches.

[Lamindao] In your first visit, you mentioned a church being restored in honor of our Blessed Mother. What is the development about that, Your Eminence?

[Sin] Now, the church is already restored. I said mass in that church. I met with all the seminarians and it is really a basilica, a beautiful church. [end recording]

That was an exclusive interview with His Eminence Jaime L. Cardinal Sin upon his arrival in Manila this morning.

Congressman Urges Study of U.S. Bases HK170155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] At the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffee Shop], Congressman Bonifacio Gillego of Sorsogon said there should be a careful study regarding the outcome of the U.S. bases even before the bases agreement comes into effect [as heard]:

[Begin Gillego recording] Because of this past experience [words indistinct] to avoid further contact of American soldiery with Filipino civilians, [words indistinct] agree that the Philippine Government therefore assumes the sole responsibility for the (?perimeter's) defense, and that the Americans should not be allowed to go off base with their firearms. (?We should) enter into an agreement which would ensure a smooth transition [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Ople Says Aquino Plans 'Turnaround' on Bases HK160519 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 16 (AFP)—The U.S. Government is going ahead with the construction of a new runway at nearby Clark Air Base because it is confident that the U.S. facility will stay, newspapers reported here Monday.

Major General Donald Snyder, commander of the U.S. facility at Clark, was quoted as telling local reporters given a tour of the base Sunday that the construction had the approval of President Corazon Aquino's government.

The Manila Chronicle newspaper quoted Clark spokesman Major Thomas Boyd as saying "I hope we don't throw our money away," adding that he believed the U.S. facilities would continue to operate beyond 1991 when the current lease expires.

Maj. Gen. Snyder was quoted as denying reports that some 500 U.S. special Forces men had arrived there after two servicemen were shot dead by suspected leftwing guerillas outside the base last month.

Maj. Gen. Snyder said only 44 special police had arrived to relieve base guards who had been on 24-hour duty since the murders, which forced Clark to confine servicemen and their families to the base except for vital missions.

The Aquino government officially maintains that it is "keeping our options open" on the future of Clark and the other U.S. military facility in the country, Subic naval base, until the lease ends.

But an opposition leader, Blas Ople, told a news forum here Monday that the heavily U.S.-backed Mrs. Aquino was actually "running out of options" and was preparing for a "turnaround" to allow the bases to stay.

Talks on the bases' future after the 1991 deadline are to start next year.

"She knows in her heart that her options have vanished," Mr. Ople said.

The Aquino government is highly dependent on U.S. military and financial aid to battle communist and rightwing rebels and revive the economy.

Sove analysts see her government's non-commital posture on the bases as an effort to gain a higher compensation package than the 900 million dollars obtained by her predecessor Ferdinand Marcos for fiscal 1985-89.

Suharto ASEAN Summit Attendance Confirmed HK181137 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus today confirmed the participation of Indonesian President Suharto in the Asean summit meeting to be held in Manila next month. For more on the report, Sel Baesa.

[Begin recording] Manglapus confirmed Suharto's participation upon his arrival from Indonesia this afternoon, then left the airport quickly.

The Indonesian president's acceptance of the invitation to the summit meeting means a 100-percent attendance by all heads of state in the region.

Sel Baesa, Bureau of Broadcast Services News, Ninoy Aquino International Airport. [end recording]

Singapore's Lee Supports Keeping U.S. Bases HK140409 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said he appreciated remarks by Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines despite some opposition to them here. Lee told reporters in Singapore on Wednesday that the removal of the American bases would undermine the stability of noncommunist countries in Southeast Asia.

It is interesting to know that, according to Manglapus, of his remarks. [sentence as heard] He said he appreciated the fact that Lee has come out openly and forcefully. Manglapus said it would help the Philippines in its deliberations on the subject.

Manglapus has been personally critical of the presence of six U.S. military installations here. He has said in the past that both superpowers should work towards the political neutralization of Southeast Asia. Manglapus, a former senator, has also proposed that other noncommunist countries in the area should share the burden of hosting U.S. facilities if the Association of Southeast Asian Nations decides that they are essential for their defense.

Thailand

Border Incidents With Laos, Cambodia

'Heavy Clashes' Reported BK190357 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Nov 87 p 16

[Text] According to a report from the Army, heavy clashes occurred on 18 November as combined Thai forces from the 3d Army Region, the 34th Ranger Volunteer Regiment, and the Pak Thong Chai Ranger Volunteer camp launched a campaign supported by heavy weapons against the Vietnamese and Lao military force which has occupied Hill 1428 about 1 km from Rom Klao village in Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province since July. The clashes resulted in 10 Thai soldiers, including an army captain, being wounded. Helicopters of the 3d Army Region had to make three trips to evacuate the wounded to the hospital of Somdet Phra Naresuan camp.

The report said the campaign faced many obstacles because the terrain held by the intruders gave them field advantage. Hill 1428 is about 1.5 km inside the Thai border. Moreover, the intruding force had the support of an artillery base and illegal elements operating in the area.

The report said the campaign started on 3 November and while Thai forces have not suffered any killed, about 20 soldiers have been wounded.

Rom Klao village is populated by Hmong tribesmen. The 34th Ranger Volunteer Regiment had an operational base there and the base was attacked by a combined Vietnamese and Lao unit in July. This Vietnamese-Lao unit has also robbed Hmong villagers in Ban Rom Klao several times in the past 2-3 months.

SRV Apologizes for Shelling BK190117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—In a rare peaceful gesture, two Vietnamese junior officers yesterday met Thai soldiers in the middle of a border bridge and apologised for what they claimed to be unintentional cross-border mortar shelling during November 14-16.

One Thai soldier was seriously wounded by the shells and Thai forces were ordered to retaliate.

Informed military sources said the two unnamed Vietnamese officers, raising a white flag, walked up to the middle of Klong Luk Bridge and asked to talk with the commander of a Thai unit based near the bridge.

The bridge linking this border town with Poipet of Kampuchea has been closed since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Speaking in broken Thai, the Vietnamese apologised for the recent mortar shelling on the Thai border, claiming that it was intended to detonate landmines near the border to pave the way for landscape clearing. They also claimed that several of their colleagues were killed and wounded by the landmines while cutting trees in the area, according to the sources.

Meeting the two Vietnamese were Lt Krisadakon Kotnsin, commander of the 202nd Platoon of the 213th Infantry Battalion, and a private.

The Vietnamese officers reportedly told their Thai counterpart that they were building a big flag pole inside Poipet and not bunkers as suggested that both sides meet again at the bridge to resolve future conflicts.

The informal meeting lasted about 15 minutes after which a message believed to be from the Vietnamese commander in Poipet was handed over by the two Vietnamese to Lt Kritsadakon to be passed on to Maj-Gen Manat Aramsi, commander of the Burapha Task Force.

Vietnamese Refugees Arrested BK180131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Vietnamese troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas engaged in a series of clashes along the Kampuchean-Thai border early this month, field sources said yesterday.

The guerrillas Friday attacked a Vietnamese position in the Kampuchean Pho Sam Ton village opposite Khok Sabaeng village south of this border town, they said.

The sources said the rival forces exchanged small arms and mortar fire for about five hours. Casualties on either side were unknown.

The heavy fighting scared Thai border villagers who feared that stray shells would fall on the Thai side.

On the same day. Thai border patrol police arrested two Vietnamese men from Sano Noi village and charged them with illegal entry into the country, they said.

The Vietnamese, identified as Vuong Van Minh, 19, and Hoang Van Tan, 26, said they fled from Ho Chi Minh City via Kampuchea to Thailand.

They were sent to the headquarters of the Burapha Force, responsible for security along the eastern border, for interrogation.

Police last Tuesday arrested three illegal Vietnamese immigrants from the same village.

The three suspects said each of them paid Vietnamese soldiers 600 grammes of gold for escorting them to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Economic Ministers View U.S. Sugar Policy BK171115 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office Michai Wirawaithaya has reported that at today's meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers, the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry reported progress made in the use of steam heating to kill insects in mangoes to be exported to Japan. The ministry reported that two steam-heating units have been set up in Chiang Mai and Chachoengsao Provinces, and they will be able to process about 2,000 tons of mangoes annually. The ministry is

also testing the use of steam heating with other kinds of fruits. The private sector is encouraged to invest in setting up plants to manufacture steam heating devices for commercial use.

The Foreign Ministry reported to the Council of Economic Ministers about the position adopted to persuade the United States to consider the effects on Thailand from the U.S. omnibus trade bill, especially the provisions which will directly affect Thailand concerning steel and rice exports. It also reported steps taken through ASEAN and GATT. The omnibus trade bill has been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate pending approval by the U.S. President.

The Foreign Ministry reported to the Council of Economic Ministers that the Thai ambassador in Washington together with the ambassadors of 20 sugar-producing countries sent a letter to the U.S. executive branch expressing concern over the U.S. sugar policy, which was responsible for a drop in the world price of sugar, and competition by artificial sweeteners in sugar markets. This has affected the free trade policy adopted internationally. They therefore requested that the United States revise its sugar policy. The United States responded positively and agreed that there should be a change in its sugar policy. Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration suggested to sugar-exporting countries to work through GATT to reduce exports by other countries as well.

Prime Minister Meets Hungarian Delegation BK171033 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] The president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Istvan Sarlos, and his party called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1400 accompanied by Anat Suwannawihok, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department. Deputy president of the parliament, General Phisit Hemabut; secretary general to the prime minister, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri; director general of the Information Department, Sarot Chawanawirat; and spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office, Michai Wirawaithaya, were also present at the meeting.

The prime minister warmly welcomed the Hungarian National Assembly president and his party. The two exchanged views on general topics. The Hungarian National Assembly president praised cooperation between Thailand's executive and legislative branches. He invited the Thai prime minister to visit Hungary. The prime minister noted that the system of parliamentary democracy is suitable for Thailand, and all concerned parties in the country are trying to develop this system of government in the interest of the country. He noted the smooth relations between Thailand and Hungary and expressed the wish to see an expansion of trade between the two countries.

Foreign Minister on Malaysia Seizing Boats BK190809 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Although the Thai and Malaysian Governments have agreed to joint fishing ventures, Thai fishing boats transiting Malaysian waters continue to be seized often. On this matter, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has explained that, with the exception of Thai fishing boats honestly transiting Malaysian waters, the Foreign Ministry is powerless to help Thai fishing boats that fish illegally in Malaysian waters.

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] Fishing boat owners were already told that boats that are not covered by the joint venture with Malaysia will be seized if they enter Malaysian waters. I do not know the exact locations where boats have been seized. If the boats were seized outside Malaysian waters, they must prove in court that they were not in Malaysian waters, and if the court is satisfied they will be released. If boats that are not covered by the fishing venture go into Malaysian waters they could be seized.

This is a problem. Although we have assigned navy ships to patrol the area and have warned our ships, incidents continue to occur. We will continue these efforts.

[Unidentified correspondent] It appears that Thai boats suffer considerable disadvantages in the joint fishing venture with Malaysia.

[Sitthi] The private Thai side of the joint venture should first try to remedy the situation itself. There has been no agreement at the government level. This is a delicate issue because Malaysian fishermen themselves do not want Thai boats to fish in Malaysian waters. It is already an achievement to be able to fish in Malaysian waters. [end recording]

Paper Urges Army To Keep Out of Politics BK180321 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 87 p 5

[By Toemsak C. Phalanuphap]

[Text] By training and structural set-up, the Thai army is an authoritarian institution just like any other army in the world. However, the army, led by Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, is calling for a major political reform in order to strengthen democracy. This is the first time in the 55 years of the Thai experiment with democracy that the army is trying to "improve" the political system without first staging a coup. Why this paradox?

Since 1980, the army has achieved several successes, real as well as imagined. First, it backs a winner: Gen Prem Tinsulanon who is now in his eighth year of premiership. It has militarily defeated the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), although external factors like the

Sino-Thai normalization of relations and hostility of Hanoi and Vientiane toward the CPT have played a significant role in weakening the CPT too.

The army also quelled two coup attempts in April 1981 and September 1985. And perhaps most interesting of all, the army last year ventured into an ambitious attempt to develop the arid northeastern region. Gen Chawalit is so serious about the development of the Northeast that he has declared time and again that he would rather die than fail in this attempt.

If Gen Chawalit and the army are dead serious about developing the Northeast, how come he and the army still have time to think and talk about political reform? One would imagine that the task of turning the Northeast into a "greenbelt" (in five years!) should keep him and the army too busy for anything else. Why then Gen Chawalit and the army harp on the need of a political reform?

The official explanation is that democratization must continue in order to prevent a revival of communist insurgency and to develop a truly representative government which will serve the "real" needs of the people.

Gen Chawalit has also dropped strong hints here and there that he and the army don't like disorder in the House of Representatives and irregularities and corruption in ministries. The army has a strong contempt for businessmen who have bankrolled their way into politics, buying votes to win election to the House and vying for ministerial posts to recoup their political investment. These businessmen would wield influence for self-interest and gain when they have control of key ministries.

The army has a good point in complaining that the existing political system still produces a large number of unprincipled MPs and rewards big businessmen with Cabinet posts. But this doesn't necessary mean that the army knows how to improve the system, let alone know what the people really want to do about it.

So far, the army has tried to promote democracy chiefly by talking about democratization and attacking the bad elements in politics. But the army is stretching its own imagination a little too far when it assumes that talking about democracy automatically qualifies it to play the leading role of reforming the political system. Such delusion shows a serious lack of understanding of the basic principle of democracy: Rule by the people—and "people" here are unarmed civilians, not the army.

There is a good reason for unarmed civilians to rule themselves in a democracy. They tend to accept the principle of political equality, whereas the army, with its troops and weapons, tends to reject it. The army tends to believe that by virtue of its predominant military power, it shall have a corresponding political role in the land.

One easy test to find out whether the army is ready for democracy is this question: Will the army accept civilian rule? Or more specifically, will the army accept the leadership of a civilian defence minister? If the answer to either question is "No," the army is not ready for democracy and doesn't know its place in a democratic system. If this is the case, the current call by the army for democratic reform is highly suspicious. For one cannot give what one doesn't have; neither can one build something that one doesn't know.

How democratic the army has been? [subhead]

Since the 1932 Revolution which changed the Thai absolute monarchy into constitutional monarchy, the army, as an institution, has dismal record as a "defender of democracy." In the usurpation of government power from civilian leaders of the Khanarat (People's Party) soon after the Revolution, the army set a bad precedent of rejecting civilian rule and interfering in politics with force

The fact that the army has thwarted politics.

The fundamental difference between Power of the People and Power (of the army) for the People is that the former is democracy and the latter is not.

To understand the difference, the army must extricate itself from power politics and leave the task of reforming the political system to the people. The army has already bitten off more than it can chew when it has to support an unelected premier and at the same time has to shoulder the burden of developing the Northeast.

Vietnam

VNA Reports Vo Van Kiet-Suharto Meeting BK181545 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 18—In his current visit to Indonesia, Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, was received by President Suharto in Jakarta on Nov. 16.

Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet conveyed to President Suharto greetings from Vietnamese leaders and expressed his elation at the great achievements recorded by the Indonesian people under his leadership in building a prosperous Indonesia.

He praised Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy and its contributions to regional peace and stability. He wished the Indonesian people still greater achievements in national construction. President Suharto warmly welcomed Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his party and praised the traditional friendly relations between the two countries in the past struggle for national liberation and their present cooperation.

The Indonesian president briefed his guest of the Republic's strategy of economic development and national construction over the past 21 years and its successes as well as difficulties. He said Indonesia is ready to share its experience with Vietnam and expressed the wish to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia in many fields in the interest of the two peoples and of peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

He asked Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet to convey his best greetings to Vietnamese leaders. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Present at the reception, on the Indonesian side, was Prof. Johannes B. Sumarlin, minister of state for national development planning concurrently chairman of the National Development Planning Board. On the Vietnamese side were Vo Dong Giang, director of the State Commission for External Economic Relations; general director of the State Bank [name not given]; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong.

Reagan's Meeting With Afghan Leaders Viewed BK190104 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Article by Nguyen Qui: "The United States Does Not Want the Flames of the Conflict in Afghanistan To Subside"]

[Text] A few days ago, U.S. President Reagan was seen on television receiving a horde of five or six leaders of Afghan terrorist groups in his Oval Office at the White House. The way the guests behaved at the reception was very funny and queer. They seemed fearful, timorous, and uneasy to the point that they stumbled against one another while standing in line and waiting for their turn to greet Reagan, their American boss.

What did the U.S. President say to those mercenary chieftains? Of course, he praised them for causing suffering, death, and damage to the Afghan people through their terrorist and sabotage acts and encouraged them to continue to do so. Of course, the U.S. President did not forget to promise to give them more money, guns, and ammunition.

This is the recurrence of a familiar scene which is a concrete manifestation of U.S. intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan right after the success of the April 1978 Revolution and one year before Soviet troops were asked to come to Afghanistan to help ward off an invasion from the outside.

That is the simple and naked truth of history. Yet, the United States and those who tail after it have tried by all means to distort it. More regretable still, there have been people who fell into their trap.

For the past several years, viewing the Afghan situation in the same way they viewed the Cambodian situation, various sessions of the UN General Assembly have passed many resolutions which were completely contrary to the actual situation in Afghanistan because they did not say anything about U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, nor did they take into account the fact that the United States has fostered and armed many reactionary groups in exile so they can undermine security and peace in Afghanistan. Hundreds of refugee camps, which are also training camps, have been set up in Pakistan to serve as the bases for perpetrating such criminal acts as terrorism, plunder, and murder that have taken place incessantly in Afghanistan.

Realizing a pressing need to put an end to this situation which has caused so much suffering to the people and prompted by the desire to quickly restore peace and stability to the country, the Afghan Government has made public and is implementing a policy of national reconciliation. Less than a year has gone by since the promulgation of this policy but the results have been of great significance. The sounds of gunfire have died down in many areas. Various national reconciliation councils and peace councils have been established in many localities. Thousands of misled people have rejoined their families, resumed work, and lived in peace.

The Afghan Government has more than once pledged its determination to pursue its policy of national reconciliation. Nevertheless, the United States and those forces tailing after it do not want the flames to die down in Afghanistan or Nicaragua. The United States does not want the peace accord signed by the five Central American countries to go into effect. The United States does not want Nicaragua to enjoy peace and national reconciliation. It is the policy of the Reagan administration to pour more oil onto the flames of the conflicts in the region because this will benefit the militaristic and belligerent elements in the United States.

To cope with this policy, the world people have their own effective weapons. In such parts of the world as Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Cambodia where the flames of conflict are still smouldering, the local governments and peoples have pursed a policy of national reconciliation and embarked on dialogues in an attempt to put an end to the conflicts and restore peace.

The reception given by the U.S. President to the Afghan terrorist chieftains is nothing but a manifestation of the bad role of the United States as the instigator and root cause of all conflicts worldwide.

Commentary Blames U.S. for ROK Difficulties BK171351 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] The Vietnamese daily *Nhan Dan* said that the situation in South Korea before the elections to be held on 16 December is very complex.

In its commentary on Tuesday [17 November], Nhan Dan said that this is due to the intervention of the United States and the reactionaries in the region. Nhan Dan added: The United States has many a times emphasized the importance of U.S. military bases in South Korea.

The paper stressed: The U.S.-South Korea commitment on military cooperation, the number of U.S. troops and weapons, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea clearly point to the U.S. scheme of prolonging its occupation of the country.

NHAN DAN Urges Practicing Thrift BK171530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 87

[NHAN DAN 16 November editorial: "Establish Regulations, Systems, and Criteria for the Practice of Thrift"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers' decision on practicing thrift has scored initial achievements in production, business, and administrative spending. Many sectors, localities, and grass-roots units have seriously carried out this task by taking concrete measures to combine practicing thrift with requirements in renovating management and reorganizing its mechanism, and rearranging production and business activities.

To make the practice of thrift a consistent habit for everyone, we must, along with educating the people to maintain their consciousness in and observe discipline of practicing thrift, define concrete and uniform criteria and norms for material consumption and administrative expenses in a rational manner and in accordance with reality of the daily life.

At present, we have different opinions and methods in carrying out the policy on practicing thrift. Some localities were able to save their expenses in one field but experienced waste in others. At many production establishments, criteria and norms for using each type of machine and vehicle have not been correctly established. Various incentive policies for establishments and workers who have scored achievements in practicing thrift have not been carried out effectively. We can inspect and control regulations on practicing thrift and satisfactorily develop the effect of various economic levers only when each grass-roots unit can establish correct criteria and norms for material supply to each production establishment while offering proper wages and bonus to workers in accordance with the quantity and quality of their works.

We must also consider many other problems. For instance, although the use of small vehicles has been carried out positively, criteria has not been clearly defined to save gasoline and time effectively. As a result, the system of using private cars and car pools has been applied differently in localities and sectors. The system of providing houses, electricity, water supply, and loud speakers to the people has not been defined uniformly, thus creating differences between localities. Regarding the saving of electricity, we have realized this is an important task, but lack the facilities for fulfilling it. Some ministries have to spend 50% of their administrative budget to pay for electric bills charged against collectives and families of their personnel. By failing to sign contracts with families on using electricity, to provide them with sufficient electric meters, and to stop the system of collecting electric bills through the banking service we will continue to experience loss and waste in electricity usage.

Practicing thrift must be turned into a national policy, a respected life-style, and a means for achieving socioeconomic results. We wish to have a comprehensive movement for practicing thrift comprising all aspects of daily life ranging from production to consumption. We must strive to save time, labor, money, capital, and wealth, especially materials and energy—of our country.

Practicing thrift is not merely a cut in material consumption, but its main purpose is to produce more products of better quality with a given level of material consumption. In expenditures, practicing thrift does not mean being stingy; it means spending at an essential level within the framework of production and labor productivity and without waste of public property. To establish a long-lasting thrift practicing movement, we must seriously implement management, scientific, and technical measures to maintain various systems and criteria while carefully organizing the implementation of the movement by taking concrete and uniform measures. We must strive to stir up a mass movement to voluntarily practice thrift while enhancing the sense of responsibility in inspecting and controlling the implementation of practicing thrift in all localities at all times.

Party To Study Purification Campaign BK151510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] More than 40 party organizations at the provincial, city, and central levels have studied and discussed plans for the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the campaign to purify the party organization and state machinery and enhance their militancy as well as to improve social relations.

Hanoi and some provinces and the party committees of the economic, industrial, and mass motivation blocs have held enlarged conferences at the party-committee level with the participation of key cadres from districts, cities, precincts, and grass-roots party organizations to seek an understanding of the resolution and to discuss plans for the campaign.

Various provinces and the mass motivation bloc have obtained official plans from their party committees. In Haiphong alone, after the city party committee issued a decision on general guidelines and measures, each section of the committee has formulated its own plan for directing the campaign.

Thanh Hoa and Thuan Hai Provinces have set up committees for directing the campaign in other localities. Each of the party committees in these two provinces has assigned one of their standing members to be in charge of and supervise the campaign.

To ensure that the campaign attains good results, many localities and sectors have selected spots to acquire management experience. A number of provinces and cities have carefully prepared for the campaign by reviewing and evaluating the quality of party members and grass-roots party organizations, gradually dealing with the number of cadres and party members who have exposed shortcomings, and settling all existing cases following the implementation of Directive No 79 and Directive No 01 of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

However, a number of provinces, cities, and sectors are still slow in studying this resolution. Between now and the end of the year, all provinces, cities, and sectors should strive to finish the study of this resolution and their plans among all grass-roots party organizations and party members. They should also review and evaluate the quality of party members and grass-roots party organizations, put party activities in order, consolidate their organizational structure, and satisfactorily carry out the year-end drive for self-criticism and criticism in accordance with the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on this campaign.

All-Army Youth Union Congress Opens BK171531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Report with portions recorded on the opening of the Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress held in Hanoi on 16 November]

[Summary] The Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress opened in Hanoi on the morning of 16 November with the participation of some 416 outstanding delegates representing the Army's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members.

"Attending the opening of the Third All-Army Youth Union Congress were comrades Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of the Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the party Central Committee Military Commission, and

minister of national defense; Colonel General Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee Military Commission, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the VPA General Staff; Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Military Commission, and head of the Political General Department; and Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee."

Also present were representatives of the Ministry of National Defense; secretaries of the party organizations subordinate to the party Central Committee Military Commission; a number of Vietnamese mothers whose sons and daughters have lost their lives for the cause of national defense; young cadets of the Fifth Military Region; representatives of VPA heroes and heroines; and representatives of mass organizations and state agencies at the central level and in Hanoi as well as civilian and military news agencies, press organs, and radio and television networks.

The ceremony began with the replay of a recording of President Ho Chi Minh's instructions at a ceremony held on 26 March 1966 to mark the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam Labor Youth Union.

Colonel General Nguyen Quyet delivered the opening speech. He said:

"[Begin recording] Dear comrades: In preparation for the National Youth Union Congress, the Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress opens today and will last for 3 days. The congress marks an important event in the activities and their results. "The congress occurs at a time when important events are taking place which directly effect the youth movement throughout the country as well as in the armed forces.

"Implementing the circular of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the directive of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Military Commission, and the directions of the Political General Department, youth union congresses have been carried out at all levels within the armed forces to achieve these objectives: First, to discuss the draft political report and amendments of the regulations governing the youth union Central Committee and to appoint the delegates to the youth union congresses at upper levels and to the Fifth National Youth Union Congress; and second, to evaluate the youth movement and youth-related work in the armed forces and henceforth further enhance the leadership of the party chapters and the sense of responsibility of leaders and political organs at all levels toward youth-related work; to renovate the contents of youth union activities and work styles; to build firm, strong, and dynamic grass-roots youth union organizations; to satisfactorily carry out all functions and tasks entrusted

to the armed forces; to contribute to building pure, firm, and strong party organizations; to improve the combined strength of army units; and to ensure the fulfillment of all missions.

"Let youth conduct correct self-evaluation and clearly determine the immediate and long-term objectives they have to fulfill in national construction and defense, international obligation, and construction and combat mission of the armed forces.

"On behalf of the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Political General Department, I would like to commend the party committees at all levels for their leadership over the youth union congresses. "Turning to our beloved and respected party, delegates to this congress of youth in the service of youth would like to express their unquestionable loyalty to the fatherland and socialism; their absolute obedience to the party's leadership; their determination to close ranks with the party Central Committee; and their readiness to devote all their hearts and minds to building pure and strong party organizations with high militant strength, to consolidate the contingent of cadres, and to further develop the VPA so it can satisfactorily fulfill all missions and help youth overcome difficulties, contribute to building and firmly defending our beloved fatherland, fulfill their international obligation, and build a new life, a new life-style, and new people.

"The Third All-Army Youth Union Congress would like to express its boundless gratitude to all heroic Vietnamese mothers who have given birth to countless Vietnamese youth who have fought valiantly during the whole course of our glorious national history. "Being proud of our ranks in the armed forces, we pledge the determination to always show ourselves to be good members of an army that fights for and originates from the people, thus worthy of being called soldiers of Uncle Ho.

"I solemnly declare the Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress open. [end recording]"

"Major General Pham Hong Cu, deputy head of the Political General Department, then read a report recapitulating the results achieved after one year of implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26 on strengthening the party's leadership over youth-related work. The report evaluated the situation of the youth movement and youth-related work in the armed forces, pointed out factors which contribute to the situation, and set forth measures aimed at strengthening guidance and leadership over youth-related work so it can achieve the best results possible."

After praising the outstanding achievements of various VPA units in combat, training, labor production, and fulfillment of their international obligation, the report pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses that a number of army youth union members still display in the areas of political awareness, self-imposed discipline, knowledge, capability, and life-style. The report then stressed the need for the army party committee organizations to exert closer leadership over youth-related work.

As Major General Pham Hong Cu ended his report, groups of teenagers, representing some 700,000 teenagers in Hanoi and throughout the country, came forward to greet the participants in the congress.

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